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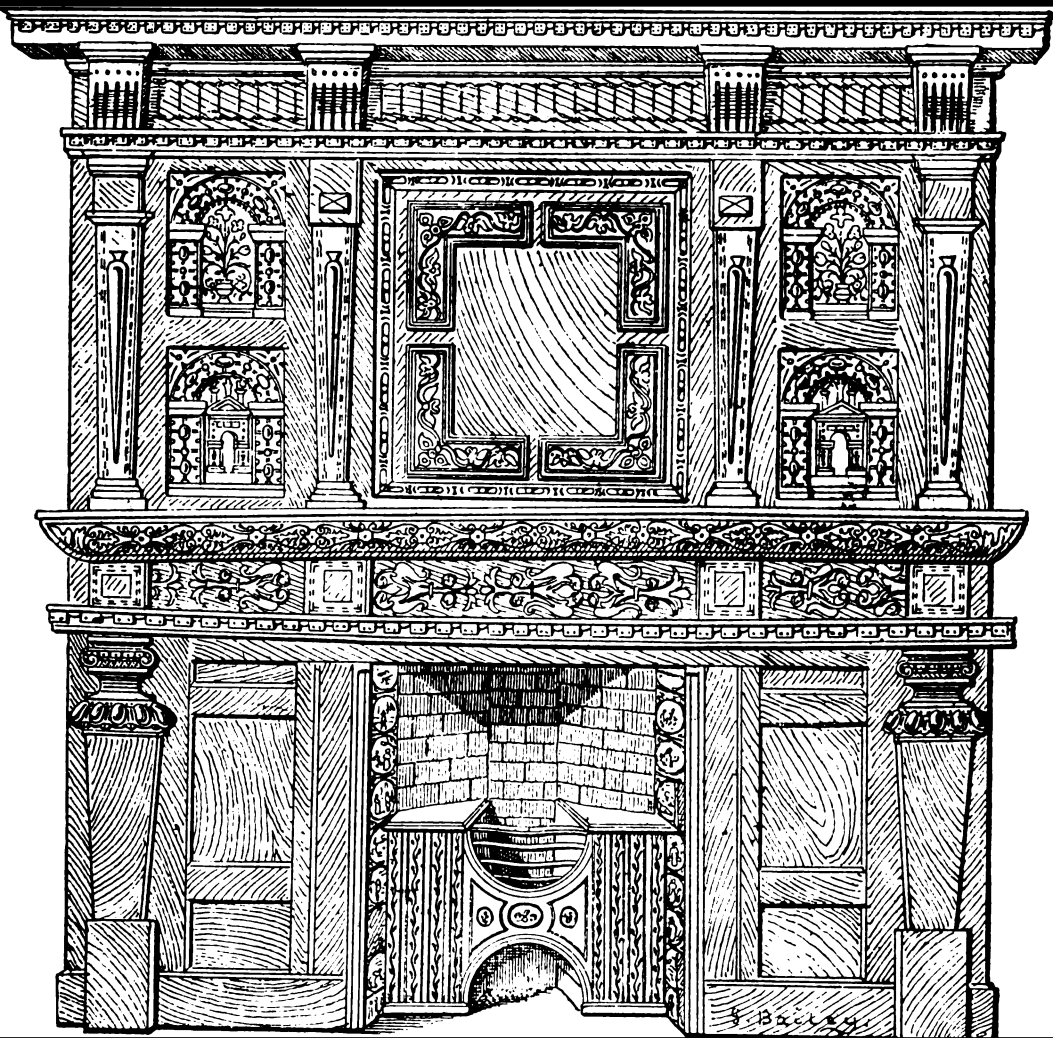
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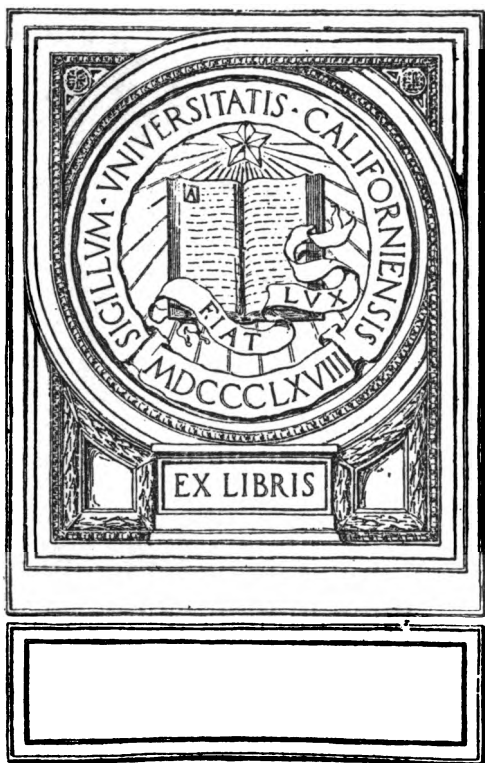
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*Journal of the Derbyshire
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Derbyshire Archaeological Society



JOURNAL
OF THE
DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
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REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.
EDITED BY

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RULES.

I.—NAME.

The Society shall be called the “DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.”

II.—OBJECT.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—OPERATION.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are :—

- 1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.
- 2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered Interesting by their Antiquities or by their Natural development.
- 3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose elections shall be for life ; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—COUNCIL.

The General Management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the Subscribers ; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council, or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—SUBSCRIPTION.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All Subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privilege shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President, or Five Members of the Society. Five Members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—ALTERATION OF RULES.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

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The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
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 Slack, J. B., Netherlea, Ilkeston.
 Sleigh, John, Eversley, Matlock.
 Smith, F. N., Wingfield Park, Alfreton.
 Sneyd, Dryden, Ashcombe, Leek.
 *Southwell, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Thurgarton Priory, Notts.
 Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
 Statham, Geo. E., Matlock Bridge.
 Stephenson, M., 3, Rowden Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.

Storer, Charles John, Market Place, Derby.
 Strick, Richard, Silverdale, Staffordshire.
 *Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, West Leake, Loughborough.
 Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Derby.
 Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.
 Swanwick, F., Whittington, Chesterfield.
 Swinger, Henry, Ireton Wood House, Derby.

Taylor, Frederick Ernest, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.
 Taylor, Wm. Grimwood, 83, Friar Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, A. G., S. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Taylor, Mrs. A. G., S. Mary's Gate, Derby.
 Tetley, Rev. W. H., Charnwood Street, Derby.
 Tinkler, S., Derwent Street, Derby.
 Thornewill, Robert, The Abbey, Burton-on-Trent.
 Towle, R. N., Borrowash, Derby.
 Trollope, Hon. C. W., New Bath Hotel, Matlock.
 Trubshaw, Chas., St. Aubyn Villa, Osmaston Road, Derby.
 Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
 Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall, Alfreton.

Usher, Rev. Richard, Grove House, Ventnor, I.W.

*Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

Waite, R., Duffield, Derby.
 *Walker, Sir A. B., Bart., Osmaston Manor, Derby.
 Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
 Walker, Benjamin, Spondon, Derby.
 Walker, William, Lea Wood, Cromford.
 *Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.
 Ward, John, S. Peter's Bridge, Derby.
 Wardell, Stuart C., Doe Hill House, Alfreton.
 Waterpark, the Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
 Webb, Wm., M.D., Wirksworth.
 Whiston, W. Harvey, Idrigehay.
 *Whitehead, S. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.
 Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.
 *Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., Chaddesden Hall.
 Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.
 Wilmot, Mrs. Edmund, Edge Hill, Derby.

Wilson, Arthur, Melbourne.

Wood, H. J., Breadsall Priory, Derby.

Wood, Rev. Sumner C., Marsden, Huddersfield.

Woodforde, W. B., Breadsall Lodge, Derby.

Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.

Woodyatt, Rev. George, Repton Vicarage.

Worthington, W. H., Derwent Bank, Derby.

Wright, F. W., Full Street, Derby.

*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.

Yeatman, Pym, Cedar Villa, High Barnet.

REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY.

1888.



THE Tenth Anniversary of the Society was held in the School of Art (kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion), on Monday, February 13th, 1888. Sir William Evans, Bart., occupied the Chair. As arrangements had been made for holding a *Conversazione*, which had been unavoidably postponed at the last moment, the proceedings at this meeting were of a purely formal character. The Report of the Society's Proceedings for the past year was read and adopted. The officers for the year commencing were elected. The meeting confirmed the provisional election of the Rev Chas. Kerry, Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., and Mr. A. E. Cokayne, to the three seats on the Council vacant by the deaths of Mr. Thos. Evans, F.G.S., and Dr. Dolman, and the resignation of Mr. F. Champion. All the members of Council retiring under Rule V., Messrs. Mallalieu, Webb, Holland, J. Bailey, G. Bailey, Bemrose, Borough, and Cox, were re-elected, as were also the Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Sec., Hon. Sec. of Finance, and the Auditors. Eleven new members of the Society were elected.

The Society held a *Conversazione* in the Art Gallery, by kind permission of the Free Library Committee, on the evening of April 11th. The entrance to the Gallery was from the Strand; light refreshments, at a fixed tariff, were supplied in the lower gallery, and here also was exhibited a very fine collection of Rubbings of Brasses, the property of the Rev. Chas. Kerry; the ancient deed, date 1597, of the Full Street Alms Houses, with

seal and silver badge, and other objects of interest. In the upper gallery the Rev. Dr. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., gave an address on "Derbyshire, from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne"; while during the evening a selection of vocal and instrumental music was contributed by Mrs. Curgenvin, Miss Violet Huish, and Mr. T. H. Wood, Mr. Hilton's string band performing in the Museum corridor.

The Mayor of Derby and Mrs. Newbold were the only guests invited in the name of the President and Council; all members of the Society were at liberty to invite any number of private guests.

As it was not considered right that the funds of the Society should be charged with the cost of a *conversazione*, a circular letter was sent to the President and Vice-Presidents of the Society, asking them, if they approved the scheme, to contribute towards the necessary expense. The generous response to this appeal made by the Duke of Devonshire, our President, and by five of our Vice-Presidents, enabled the *Conversazione* Committee to carry out their arrangements in a way that all who were present will agree was eminently satisfactory, and without any cost to the general funds of the Society.

During the past year there have been one specially summoned and six ordinary meetings of the Council, with a fairly regular attendance of about half the elected members.

The first expedition of the Society during the past year was held on Tuesday, June 5th, to Mackworth and Kirk Langley. The party left Derby at 2 p.m. and drove to Mackworth Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. G. A. Shaw received them. Mr. F. J. Robinson read a paper on the history and architecture of the church.

From the Church the party walked to Mackworth Castle, where by kind permission of the owner, Lord Scarsdale, and of his tenant, every facility was afforded for examination of the grounds. The Rev. Charles Kerry read a paper explanatory of the history of the Castle. Mr. Kerry's paper, which he has since been able to amplify considerably, will be found in another part of this

Journal. After inspecting the Castle, the visitors drove on to Kirk Langleigh Church, where the Rector, the Rev. F. W. Meynell, received and conducted them over the building, explaining its history and the alterations which have been made. Mr. Meynell afterwards hospitably entertained the party at tea at the Rectory, and the breaks returned to Derby about 6 p.m.

The next expedition was held on Saturday, July 21st, to Fenny Bentley, Tissington, and Bradbourne. The party left Derby (Friar Gate Station) in special carriages attached to the 10.49 train for Ashburne. Luncheon was taken at the Green Man Hotel, Ashburne, and at 1.30 p.m. breaks conveyed the party to Fenny Bentley Church, where they were received by the Vicar and Curate. The paper, which appears in this volume, upon the history and details of the Church, written by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., was read by the Hon. Sec., Mr. Jourdain adding some information upon points not mentioned in Mr. Hartshorne's notes.

The drive was then continued to Tissington, where by kind permission of Sir William FitzHerbert, the beautiful old Hall, with its collection of invaluable paintings, china, and other objects of art, was thrown open to the inspection of the visitors. After examining the Hall and Church, under the guidance of the Rev. J. FitzHerbert, the party drove on to Bradbourne Hall, where they were received by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., and most hospitably entertained. Mr. Hartshorne read an exhaustive paper upon the architecture and history of Bradbourne Church, and conducted the visitors over the building, calling special attention by means of an excellently drawn plan to the various periods of architecture ; and also pointing out the remains of the ancient cross in the churchyard. Mr. Hartshorne's paper appears in another part of the Journal.

The return journey was made from Ashburne at 7.50, the G.N. Company sending a special engine to Egginton to bring the carriages to the Friar Gate Station.

A third expedition was made by the Society on Tuesday, September 25th, to Darley Dale and Stancliffe. The party left Derby in special saloon carriages attached to the 1.35 p.m. train

for Darley Dale. The Rector of Darley Dale, the Rev. F. Atkinson, received the visitors at the Church, and, after giving the most recent measurements of the ancient yew tree in the churchyard, conducted them over the building and pointed out the various features of interest. From the Church the party walked to Stancliffe, the grounds being thrown open to them by kind permission of Lady Whitworth. The grounds, gardens, and conservatories were visited under the guidance of Mr. Dawson, after which tea, provided by the kind hospitality of Mr. Sleigh, was taken at Darley Bridge, and the return journey to Derby was made at 6.43.

In the early part of the past year a requisition, signed by five members of the Society, was sent to your Council, suggesting an alteration of two of our Rules (Nos. I. and II). The discussion of the question was postponed to the next Council meeting, at which all the gentlemen who had signed the requisition were invited to be present and to explain fully their views, members of Council being notified of the proposed alteration of Rules. None of those who had signed, however, attended the meeting, and your Council did not feel justified, from the data before it, in summoning a general meeting of the Society to discuss the suggested change. The Council desires this meeting to be informed that the proposal was to drop the title "Natural History" and to extend this Society's operations to Notts.; the title in future to be "Derbyshire and Notts. Archæological Society."

In March last, one of our Vice-Presidents, Lord Scarsdale, communicated with your Hon. Sec. touching the discovery, in a cave on Brassington Moor, in this county, of a quantity of bones, human and brute, fragments of pottery and other articles. The discovery was made by two sons of a farmer, tenant to Lord Scarsdale, the cave, however, not being on his lordship's property. After inspecting the cave and bones in company with Lord Scarsdale, and taking the opinion of one or two good judges, the discovery seemed to be one of undoubted interest, and Professor Boyd Dawkins, of Owen's College, Manchester, was written to for his advice. The Professor replied that the discovery ought

unquestionably to be followed up, and promised to visit the cave and give his opinion on the bones. It was August before Professor Boyd Dawkins was able to fulfil his promise, but he then paid a visit to Brassington in company with Dr. Cox, Mr. Hartshorne, and your Hon. Sec. The result of this visit was the identification of the bones or skulls of man, horse, bos longifrons, larger ox, red deer, roe deer, horned sheep, Hebridean sheep, goat, hog, hare, rabbit, dog, badger, wild cat, and birds of sorts. The Professor pronounced the bones to belong to the neolithic and bronze ages, and very probably also to include the Roman habitation of Britain. It was his opinion that the cave ought to be systematically examined and opened to a much lower depth.

In accordance with the suggestion of Professor Boyd Dawkins, your Council made an application to the British Association, asking whether any grant towards expenses would be made by the Association, in the event of this Society undertaking the exploration of the cave. This application has for the present been set aside, but we are not without hopes that some grant may eventually be made. In the meantime a Committee has been appointed to watch the matter and report to your Council. Full particulars concerning the human skulls discovered in the cave, and further notice of the pottery and other objects will be found in the excellent paper by Mr. John Ward which appears in this volume.

The most hearty thanks of our Society are due to Lord Scarsdale for his kindly consideration of our claims, and for his prompt action in this matter; our thanks are also most specially due to Mr. Rains (Lord Scarsdale's tenant) and to his sons for their careful custody of the "finds" and the keen interest they have displayed throughout, with very practical help whenever it has been needed. A more general readiness to take up a matter of this sort *in time*, and a wider spread of intelligent interest would go a long way towards arresting vandalism, and bringing important questions at once under the notice of those qualified to deal with them.

Your Council received, in August last, a communication from

the Society of Antiquaries, stating that, in accordance with a very numerous signed requisition (this requisition *originated* with one of the best known Members of *this* Society), they proposed to summon a Congress of Delegates from various County Societies, to consult as to the best manner of carrying on, throughout the Country, systematic archæological research. Your Council, in reply, expressed its hearty concurrence, and appointed as delegates for this Society, the Rev. Dr. Cox and your Hon. Sec.

Last September the attention, not only of this Society, but of the whole archæological world, was called to certain proceedings in the Long Gallery of Haddon Hall. In the *Athenæum* and in the local Press appeared many letters, including some from Members of our own Society, and all condemning emphatically the attempt to scrape and oil the panelling in the Long Gallery. Your Council decided that an expression of its opinion as representing the County Society ought to be conveyed to the Duke of Rutland, and sent afterwards to the local Press. The resolution adopted, and forwarded to his grace, ran thus:—

“The Council of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, having heard with deep regret of the recent experiments upon the panelling of the Long Gallery at Haddon Hall, begs most respectfully to suggest to his Grace the Duke of Rutland the harm that they believe would accrue to this valued building both artistically and archæologically, if the panelling of the Long Gallery be in any way tampered with, to the destruction of its time-honoured harmony. The Council is of opinion that the high value of the place and its fittings consists in the condition in which they have been transmitted to the present time.”

The Duke of Rutland replied, thanking the Council for the resolution, with an assurance that the matter had his most serious attention, and consenting to join the Society as a Life Member.

The possibility of forming a Derbyshire Record Society to be

affiliated to this Society has been suggested to your Council, and will be put before you immediately.

During the past year your Council has, on more than one occasion, been asked to advise as to proposed change or restoration, notably in two recent instances, viz., a probable restoration of the interesting chancel of the Church at Chapel-en-le-Frith; and, more important still, the intention of the new vicar of Melbourne to rebuild the apse, removed in the 16th century, to the north aisle of that most splendid specimen church. The foundations of the old Norman apse will be followed, and the reproduction will be as like the original as possible. The Council would again remind all Members how easy it is, with a little trouble, to keep themselves informed as to suggested alteration in their immediate neighbourhood, and how important it is to report any such suggested change *at once*.

We regret to have to record the deaths, during the past year, of two of our Hon. Members, of the Duke of Rutland, a Life Member but not a Vice-President, and of six Ordinary Members. The total of our Members, however, remains the same as last year. The Council would call attention to the fact that, although last year our Balance Sheet showed a deficit of nearly eighty pounds, now we have a small balance in hand. This is mainly due to the fact that during the past year very considerable arrears in Subscriptions have been paid off, and also that the last volume of the Journal was much less costly than for some years past. This state of affairs is satisfactory, and if we can only get *all* arrears in Subscriptions paid off, and again be content with an inexpensive volume, we ought, by this time next year, to be able still further to congratulate ourselves.

Your Council feels that much has been done which is both important and encouraging in the course of the eleventh year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,
Hon. Sec.

Mill Hill, Derby.
January 26th, 1889.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1888.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Entrance Fees, Life Compositions, and Subscriptions	183 15 0	Balance due to Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1887	79 2 11
Sale of Journals and Bound Copies	4 4 0	Printing	4 14 8
Interest on Investment	8 6 4	Printing Journal	86 4 1
		Editing do.	20 0 0
		Copyist for work in Journal, 1887	2 2 0
		Interest on overdrawn account	0 10 1
		Balance in hand	3 11 7
	£196 5 4		£196 5 4
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to Dec. 31st, 1887.	231 0 0	Invested on Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates, at 4 per cent.	170 0 0
Life Compositions (4) 1888.	21 0 0	Do. Do., at 3½ per cent.	50 0 0
Entrance Fees (13) 1888	3 5 0	Balance	35 5 0
	£255 5 0		£255 5 0

Examined and found correct,
 JAMES B. COULSON, } AUDITORS.
 WILLIAM BENKROSE, }

W. MALLALIEU,
 JANUARY 24TH, 1889.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Mackworth: its Castle and its Owners.

BY THE REV. CHARLES KERRY.

THE name "Mackworth" signifies the estate or manor of "Macca;" probably one of the leaders of the ancient Norsemen.—(*Favell Edmunds.*) At the time of the Norman survey one "Colle" appears to have held this manor, with Kniveton and Allestree, under Gozelin, at a rental of 10s. 8d., and Gozelin held it under Earl Siward, who, if not the owner, held it under Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. Whether the descendants of Colle or Gozelin were identical with the family which afterwards were known as "de Mackworth," there is nothing unfortunately to show, but it is not improbable, for the rank of the Mackworths in after times appears to have corresponded with that of the sub-tenants of Domesday, the Mackworths holding their lands under the chief lord of the fee, whose residence was at Markeaton.

Henry de Mackworth occurs in the Pipe Rolls of 1254, and Edith, daughter of Emma de Mackworth, in the same records in 1272. In 1391 William de Mackworth was appointed rector of

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Kirk Langley close by. The authentic pedigree of the Mackworths commences with two brothers, John and Thomas. John was Prebendary of Empingham and Dean of Lincoln in 1422. In an inquest of Knights' Fees, taken in 1432, he is described as of Nassington Dean, and possessed of an income of 5 marks from property in Derby. In the Harl. MS. 1104, Brit. Mus. (according to the *Builder* of April 21, 1888), it is stated that in the 31st of Hen. VI. the celebrated Barnard's Inn, Holborn, was a messuage belonging to Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, and at that time in the holding of one Lyonel Bernard, from whom (on its conversion into an Inn of Chancery) it has since retained the name of "Barnard's Inn." Dean Mackworth died in the year 1451, devising his town house at Holborn to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. His executors, whereof Thomas Atkins, citizen, was one, completed the conveyance. In an Inquisition at the Guildhall, before John Norman (Lord Mayor 1453-4) the King's Escheator, a jury agreed that "It was not hurtful for the king to licence Thomas Atkins, one of the executors of John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, to give one messuage in Holborn called MACKWORTH'S INN, but then commonly called by the name of Barnard's Inn, to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, to find one sufficient chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. George in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, where the body of the said John is buried."

The arms of the Mackworth family, granted in 1404, are still the arms of Barnard's Inn. These arms are a compound of the arms of Touchet and Audeley, formed by placing Audeley's fretty on Touchet's chevron, and varying the field from that of Touchet by giving "party per pale sable and ermine," instead of the simple field of ermine of the Touchets. The original grant runs as follows: "To all to whom the present writing may come, John Touchet, Lord of Audley, saluting. Know ye, that we, on account of our consideration for our very dear and beloved John Mackworth, and Thomas Mackworth his brother, born of good and brave people, and for the good service which their ancestors have done, and because we wish to honour them and

advance their condition, do hereby give them part of our arms of Audeley and Touchet, to have and bear with certain differences, viz. : an escutcheon painted sable and ermine indented per pale ; thereon a chevron gules fretty, or—of the arms of Audeley, and a crest, viz., a wing plumed, sable and ermine. To have and bear the said arms with such differences as may seem good to them. The said arms to be borne by them and their heirs without let or hindrance from our heirs whomsoever they may be for ever. In testimony of which we have hereunto affixed our seal. Given in our mansion of Markeaton, this first day of August, 1404.”

The Baronetages have asserted that one of the Mackworths was an esquire attendant on James Lord Audeley in the celebrated battle of Poitiers, a statement not supported by any authority, indeed the connection of the Mackworths does not appear to have been with that lord, but with the family of Touchet, which by intermarriage with the heir general of the Lord Audeley, afterwards acquired that title.

There is another interesting document of John Touchet Lord Audeley, conveying some property in Mackworth to this same John Mackworth, the priest-prebendary of Empingham :—

“To all by whom these letters shall be seen or heard, John Touchet Lord Audeley saluting. Know ye that we have constituted and empowered our beloved Richard Touchet and Edward de la Park to deliver seizin to our very dear and beloved John Mackworth, clerk, of a tenement which we have given to the said John Mackworth, which said tenement is a parcel of THE MOORHALL in Mackworth, and which tenement William Touchet formerly held, according to the effect and purport of our charter indented, by which we have given to the aforesaid John the aforementioned tenement.

“We therefore confirm and establish all the aforesaid to Richard and Edward, or one of them, to act in our name touching the livery of the same.

“In testimony whereof we have affixed our seal. Given this

16th day of February, in the year of the reign of our very noble Lord King Henry IV. after the conquest the seventh." (1406.)

Thomas Mackworth, younger brother of the aforesaid John, was the ancestor of the subsequent generations. He was of Mackworth, and was living in 1433. By his marriage with Alice, daughter of John de Basinges and sister and heiress of Sir John de Basinges, he acquired the estates of Empingham, &c. She survived her husband, and was reported to be sixty years old in the year 1446. In 1432 Thomas Mackworth held the manor of Ashe in the Fee of Tutbury, for three parts of a knight's Fee, and 40 shill. soc. in Mackworth.

This Thomas was succeeded by his son Henry, of Mackworth and Empingham, who in 1432 held with John Francis, of Sandiacre, gent., the seventh of a knight's Fee in Stanton-by-Dale. He also possessed a rental of £4 6s. 8d. in Bradeston, Sandiacre, and Risley, besides a rental of 20s. in Spondon.

This Henry left issue John, Thomas, Richard, and Walter.

John, the eldest of these, of Mackworth and Empingham, by his wife Beatrix, left issue (inter alia) :—

George M., of Mackworth, who married Ann, daughter of Geoffry Sherrard, of Stapleford, whose marriage settlement is dated 1489. He was living in 1535, and was buried at Empingham.

Their son, Francis Mackworth, of Mackworth, married Elene, sister and coheir of John Hercy, of Grove, Notts., who was buried also at Empingham in 1557. Francis made his will on the 16th of September the same year, and died on the 25th of September, 1558. They left issue :—

George Mackworth, of Mackworth and Empingham. Born 1541. Living 1580. By his first wife Grace Rokeby (daughter of Ralph Rokeby, serjeant-at-law), who died 1569, he left :—

Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton,* in Co. Rutland, created Bart. 4th June, 1619, who in 1595 married Elizabeth,

* Blore (History of Rutland) makes Sir Thomas the son of his father's second wife.

daughter of Henry Hall, of Gretford, her mother's sole heiress. She was buried 20th September, 1620. The said Sir Thomas was interred 22nd March, 1625-6.

Sir Thomas left issue (inter alia), Sir Henry Mackworth, of Normanton, baptized at Gretford 22nd October, 1598, died 24th August, 1640, buried at Empingham. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Hopton, of Witham, County Somerset. Buried 11th February, 1692-3, "*Plusquam nonagesima*." This lady afterwards became the wife of Sir Thomas Hartopp, Knight, of Normanton (husband of Mary, 7th May, 1649). He was of Burton St. Lazarus, Leicester, and left issue by another wife.

By Sir Henry Mackworth, her first husband, she had issue :—

Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton, Bart., eldest son and heir ; buried at Empingham 1st December, 1694.

This gentleman sold his ancestral estate at Mackworth, with the Castle &c., to Sir John Curzon in 1655.

The last of the Baronets of this ancient line was Sir Henry Mackworth, who died about the year 1803, in the Charter House, London, upon the Poor Knight's Charity, when the title became extinct.

For the following notices of the Curzon Estates in Mackworth and Markeaton, we are obliged to the courtesy of the Right Honourable Lord Scarsdale, who has generously permitted the writer of this article to make the necessary abstracts from his documents for this work.

Some portion of the Curzon Estate, comprising 64 acres of land &c., in Mackworth and Markeaton, belonged to Michael and Jone Baggeley, by whom it was sold or alienated to John Agard, in the year 1599.

On 1st March, 1627, certain premises at Markeaton were leased for 21 years to George Sitwell, of Renishaw, Gentleman, and Robert Walker, of Markeaton, Gentleman, by William Frances, of Derby, and Margery his wife, and John Agard, of Derby, skinner, at the yearly payment of £5, payable to the said William Frances. This property is defined as "All those three cottages in Markeaton, sometime in the tenure and occupation of Richard Scopstake,

Edward Smalley, and Robert Mitchell, and now in the occupation of Edward Wylcockson, Hugh Wright, and Mitchell Ladior."

By deed dated 3rd February, 1653, Sir John Curzon, Knight and Bart., purchased 215 acres of land in Markeaton and Mackworth, with houses and tenements appertaining thereto, from Henry Frances, Gentleman, and Mary his wife.

On the 5th of December, 1653, Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, Bart., for the sum of £1,000, purchased from Henry Frances, the estate in Mackworth, called Bower Ground, lying in the Townsfields in the liberties of Markeaton and Mackworth, and four-fifths of a messuage called "The Crosse House," which said house is in the possession of John Baynbridge, and is near adjoining Markeaton Mylne, and four-sixths of three cottages in Markeaton, now in the occupation of Edward Wilkinson, John Machin, and Thomas Gilman; all of which heretofore was the inheritance of Thomas Agard, deceased, late brother to him the said Henry Frances.

From the preceding it would appear that John Agard, of Markeaton (living 1599), left two grandchildren, Thomas Agard, skinner, of Derby, and a daughter the wife of Henry Frances, who, on the death of his wife's brother Thomas, came into possession of the Agard Estates, and who shortly afterwards disposed of them to the Curzons.

The principal and most interesting of the Mackworth documents however, is the deed of conveyance of the CASTLE and MANOR of MACKWORTH,* from Sir Thomas Mackworth Bart., to Sir John Curzon, Bart., of which the following is an abstract:

"By Indenture tripartite, dated 16th June, 1655, Sir Thomas Hartopp of Barton Lazar, in County Leicester, and Dame Mary his wife, Sir Thomas Mackworth of Normanton, in County Rutland, Bart., son and heir apparent of the said Lady Mary, John Knight of London, Gentleman, and Richard Corney of the same, Gentleman, of the first part:

* Among the Curzon Documents is a receipt dated 11th February, 1653, from Sir Thomas Mackworth to Sir John Curzon, for the sum of £1,300, purchase money for the manor of Mackworth and lands there.—Signed in the presence of John Bernard, Francis Crane, Francis Curzon, Joseph Taylor. By Thomas Mackworth.

Sir John Curzon of Kedleston, Bart., and John Curzon of the Inner Temple, Esq., son and heir apparent of the said Sir John of the second part: and

Francis Curzon, second son of the said Sir John Curzon, Bart., of the third part, Witnesseth, That the said Sir Thomas Hartopp and Dame Mary his wife, Sir Thomas Mackworth, John Knight, and Richard Corney, for the sum of £1,300 to him the said Thomas Mackworth, in hand paid by the said Sir John Curzon, before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, and in consideration of the sum of 10s. paid to the said Sir Thomas Hartopp and Dame Mary by the said Sir John Curzon, and in consideration of 5s. paid by the said Sir John to John Knight and Richard Corney—Have granted enfeoffed, &c., sold, confirmed unto the said Sir John Curzon ALL THAT CASTLE MANOR OR MANORS OF MACKWORTH or Markeaton in the said County of Derby, commonly called or known by the name of MACKWORTH CASTLE, And also all those two several messuages or farm houses now in the tenure of John Turner with all closes and lands therewith used. Also all that messuage or farm house in Mackworth now in the occupation of Jane Draper widow and all lands used therewith. Also all that cottage in the occupation of John Shepherd with all annexed lands. Also all that cottage or tenement in the occupation of Robert Hoden with all lands appertaining. Also all that cottage in the occupation of Wagstaff, widow, and Philip Bennett, with lands used therewith. Also all that cottage in the occupation of Peters with the lauds appertaining.

To have and to hold the said Castle &c. to the use &c. of the said Sir John Curzon. And the said Thomas Mackworth grants, confirms, and warrants to the said Sir John full and undisturbed possession to himself and his heirs for ever.

THO. HARTOPP.	THOMAS MACKWORTH.	R. CORNEY.
MARY HARTOPP.	JO. KNIGHT.	JOHN CURZON.
		HENREY CURZON.

From a document dated 4 July, 1655, it seems that Francis Curzon, the second son of Sir John, claimed the castle and manor of Mackworth, and 260 acres of land lying in Mackworth

and other places, as "his own right and inheritance," as against his elder brother John Curzon, and from a postscript it appears that on the 12 August following the said Francis Curzon had full seizin of the said castle, &c., delivered to him by John Ferrars, high sheriff, placing him in undisputed possession. At that time one George Humston seems to have been tenant of the castle.

It is not now known with certainty when or by what means the castle was demolished. All that now remains is a portion of the grand gateway erected a little before the year 1500 (Plate I.).* From a plan and drawing of it in the possession of Lord Scarsdale, it has evidently remained exactly in its present condition for the last hundred years.

"According to the tradition of the village the castle was demolished in the civil wars, and some high ground in the neighbourhood still bears the name of 'Cannon Hills,' from the tale that the ordnance was there planted by the destroyers."†

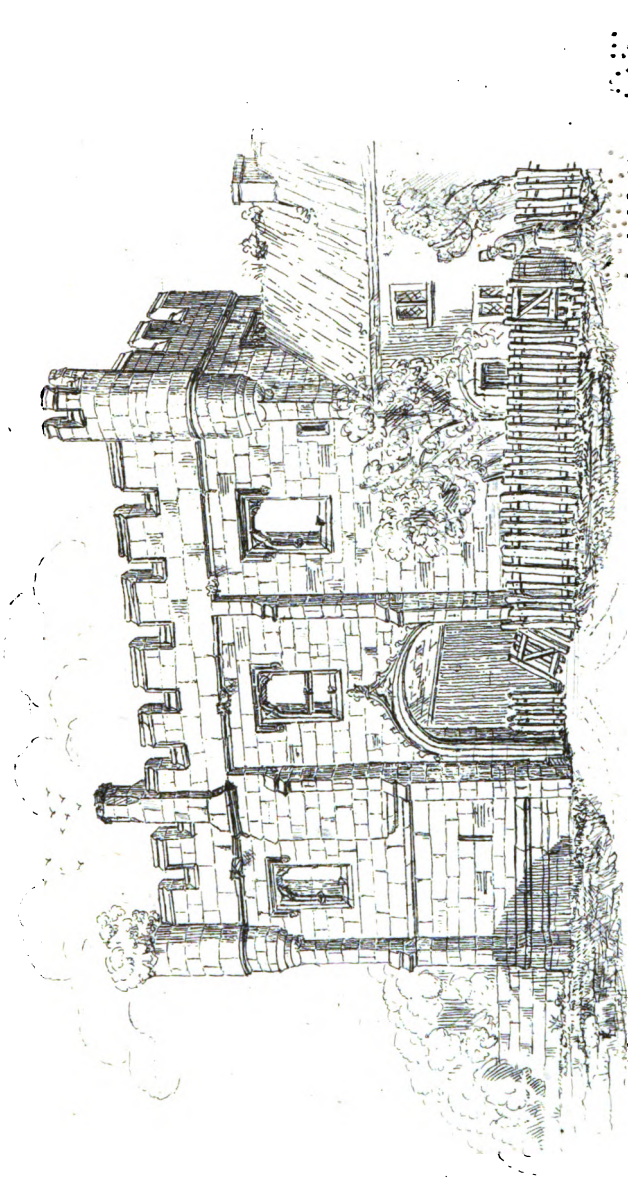
In the field adjoining the west side of the gateway, are two large contiguous quadrangular plots, clearly indicating two court yards, once surrounded by the castle buildings. Fragments of rubble may be discerned in the ridges of the outer boundaries.

It does not seem possible to gather any satisfactory account of the destruction of the building. The Curzons purchased it in 1655, when the damage would be accomplished, if it fell, as seems likely, in the Parliamentary struggles. Had Mackworth Castle been a place suitable for the reception of the Queen of Scots, Sir Ralph Sadler would not have overlooked it when *en route* with his charge for Tutbury. He writes to the Lord Treasurer, Feb. 5th, 1584:—

"Now as toching the Q. majesties mislyking that I lodgid this Q. in Derby towne coming hitherwarde, I assure her majestie and your Lordship that it was full sore against my will if it might have been holpen. . . . And as for any gent. house that way or *any other* in dyvers miles, there was none but Mr. Knyveton's house of Mercaston, a small house for such a purpose and very little meanes in that village."

* For the excellent etching of the Gateway on this plate, the Society is indebted to Mr. F. J. Robinson.

† *Beauties of England and Wales*, iii. 410.



Gateway Mackworth Castle.

F.J. ROBINSON, DEL.

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The Stone House Prebend, Little Chester, Derby.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

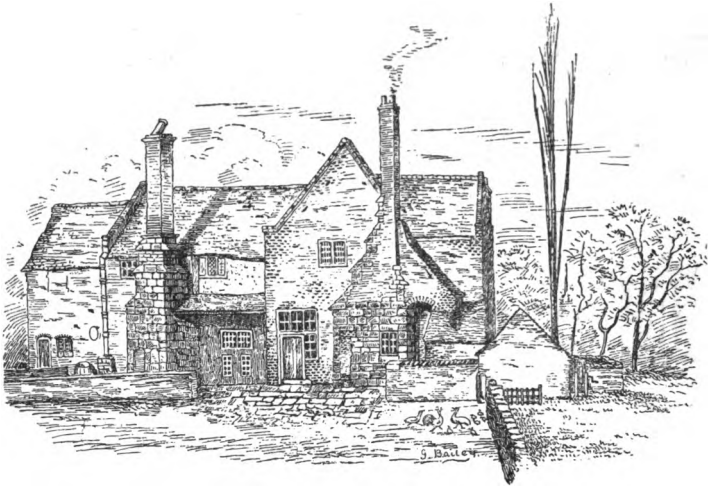


HERE is frequent mention made in old documents of land having been held by the clergy, at Little Chester, from an early period. In Domesday Book we read, "In eodem burgo erat in dominio regis 1 ecclesia cum vii. clericis qui tenebat ii. caracutes terre libere in Cestre:" (A.D. 1086.) And in 1316 the College of All Saints* held several farms there. Of two of these farms, special mention is made in a deed called Queen Mary's (1555), in which she confirms a previous grant of these and other church lands, made by Henry VIII. to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby. It is to one of these, to which the name of the "Stone House Prebend" is therein given, that the following remarks apply. There is, at the present time, an old farm house standing on the banks of the Derwent, at Little Chester, of which some considerable portions appear to be remains of this house. They not improbably date as far back as the middle of the reign of Henry VI. This is warranted by the architectural characteristics of these remains. A reference to the drawing will render this evident. There are two massive stone chimneys shown there; and there is another on the river front of the house, of the same date (as will be seen from the drawing on the next page). These chimneys prove that a good stone house once stood there, but that it was

* See Chron. All Saints' Church.

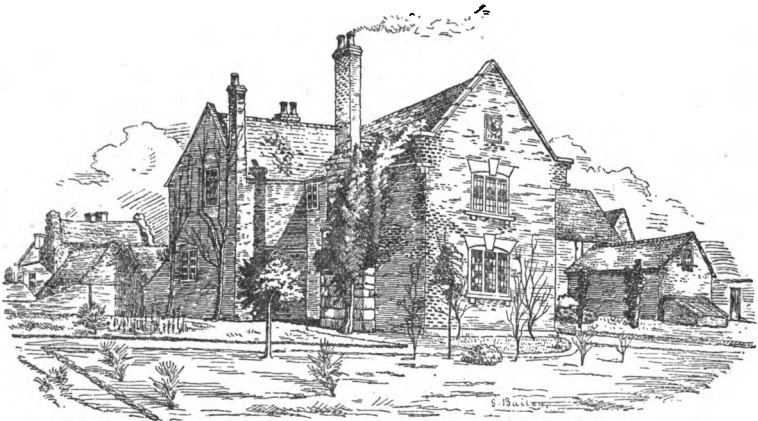
10 THE STONE HOUSE PREBEND, LITTLE CHESTER, DERBY.

allowed to go to ruin. This would no doubt be after the dissolution of the College in Edward VI. reign ; the stone of the old building being carried away and used elsewhere, the chimney stacks excepted.



THE STONE HOUSE PREBEND.

It is not easy to decide when the house assumed its present form, for although the gable on the garden front has in it the date 1594,



RIVER FRONT OF THE STONE HOUSE PREBEND.

it is plain that the brick house now standing cannot altogether be of that date, though some portions of it may be, and it is quite possible that the mullioned windows may have been taken out and the present ones inserted, this having been done at the other farm near by, and of which something will be said in a future notice. Allowing this, it does not seem likely that the dated stone belongs to the present brickwork, which must be later than Elizabeth's time.

There is little doubt that more than one rebuilding, or partial rebuilding, has taken place; this can be seen more easily from the interior of the house, various adaptations and alterations being at once revealed. The floors are on various levels, and the staircase is in an out-of-way corner scarcely likely to be the original position in the stone house. The room on the ground floor, overlooking the garden, is a large and handsome one, fully panelled in oak, but it has been divided by a lath and plaster partition to allow of a corridor, thus destroying its proportions, the handsome carved and inlaid oak chimney-piece being thrust into a corner, instead of occupying the centre of the room. From this we conclude that the present house does not quite stand on the old foundations, and besides, this is the only fully panelled room now remaining. There is, however, little doubt that during the reign of Queen Elizabeth the house was for the most part rebuilt, and that it has undergone several changes since; and the handsomely carved date stone now in the gable is, together with the panelled room, part of the Elizabethan house. This stone, besides the date, bears a unique sculpture of the arms of the borough, and as we give a copy of it a reference to it is easily made; from it the reader will see that it is of good design and well executed, the Buck is lodged in a park having a very elegant entrance gate or door, the shield is indicated by a delicate piece of chain work, and he reclines under a holly tree in fruit, and that it is altogether a very good piece of Elizabethan renaissance.

It is not a little curious that there are three different designs of the arms of Derby: that now before us; the beautiful

old silver common seal; and one seen in old books of maps, and in old representations of county arms. This latter is represented as argent, a buck on speed, over five mole hills, on each side a branch of laurel, all proper. This is of the time of

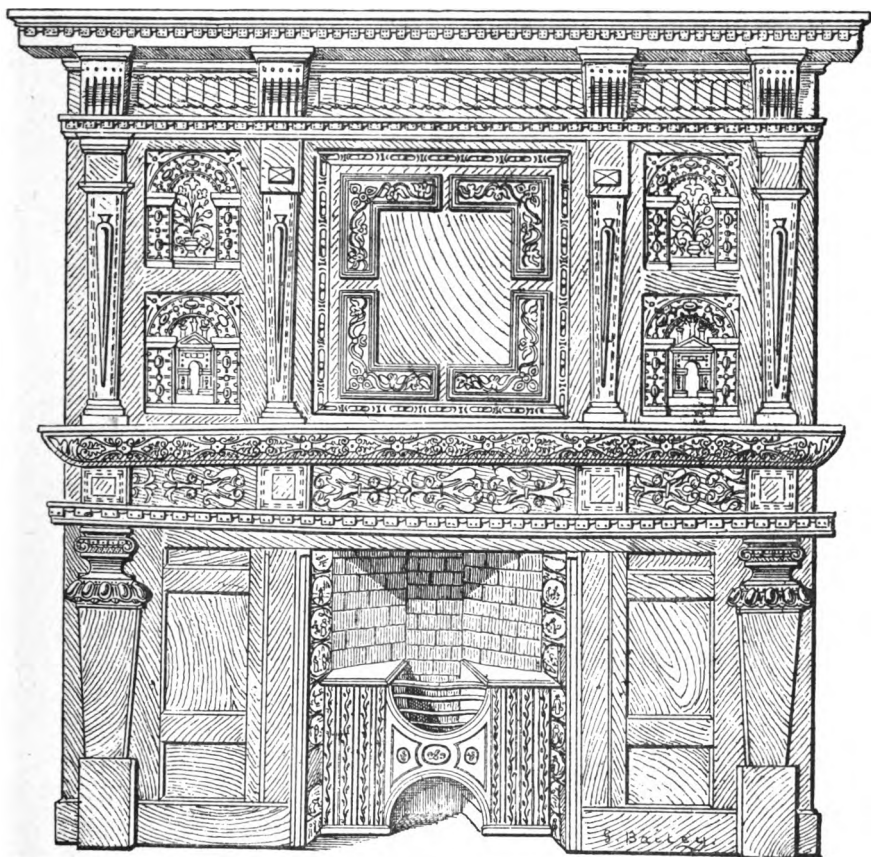


ARMS OF THE BOROUGH OF DERBY.—STONE HOUSE PREBEND.

George III. (1746). The silver seal, however, has more the appearance of a fourteenth or fifteenth century seal, but we have no means of ascertaining its precise date.

About the panelling there is nothing uncommon; but the chimney-piece is a very excellently designed and well-proportioned work; of course it has been a good deal broken, and some portions are gone, still a very good idea can be formed of its original appearance. There is much nice work in it, the four arched panels between the pilasters are carved, but the plants in the vases and the two porticoes in the centre are inlaid *tarsia* work, the woods used are black and white, the designs are good, and in their original clean state must have looked very handsome; they are unfortunately so dirty now that it is difficult to see them; the four corner squares in the centre panel are of similar work, as is also the flat piece under the mantel, the latter, however, is carved. Unfortunately,

from the smallness of the scale on which it was necessary to make this drawing, the beauty of these details could not be sufficiently brought out, to do that properly would have necessitated detailed drawings of a very much increased size, the size of the whole



OAK CHIMNEY PIECE.—STONE HOUSE PREBEND.

work is 8' 9" \times 9' or nearly square. The fire-place, though an old one, is not original; no doubt the fire would be on an open hearth, with fire dogs, and rather wider than it is now. At the edge of the fire-place, on each side, are a number of old Dutch

tiles more or less perfect, but very dirty ; they are blue pattern on a white ground, many of them have Scripture subjects painted on them, such as the shepherds at the manger, St. Paul let down in a basket, Christ washing disciples' feet and healing a leper, Elijah fed by ravens, Joseph and his brethren ; others are rural subjects, as a maid and milk-pails, a man fishing, a landscape, &c. It will have been noticed that the panel in the centre above the fireplace is blank, but we are informed that there used to be on it a carved panel with the borough arms, like that in the gable outside, and we have seen in private hands an iron casting taken, to all appearance, from the central portion of the panel in the gable. This, however, could never have been in the centre panel, the space is too small for it by about two inches, so that if there ever was such a carved panel it cannot now be traced.

It is pleasant to realize that this ancient place has escaped the various vicissitudes to which it has been at various times subject, and that it still remains in the hands of the Corporation of Derby, to whom it was originally granted when it ceased to be the property of the Church. It now forms a useful adjunct to the Grammar School—itself an ancient foundation—and with its river frontage for boating and bathing, and its pleasant cricket ground, is perhaps in its old age doing as useful work as it ever did. The old house itself might be improved internally, and altogether put into repair, without in any way damaging its quaintness, or destroying its time-honoured remains, carrying us back, as they do, to a time before Domesday Book was compiled. We have not thought it desirable to enter into the history of the College of All Saints, that can be much better read, so far as it is known, in *The Chronicles of All Saints*'. Our business is only to gather up some fragments of the existing fabric, and by means of this short paper and its few illustrations, to preserve some memories of the times of old to those who shall come after us. The old house remains above ground, but beneath it are the buried remains of a much older history, associated with more stirring events, and connecting us with that great city of which it used to be said, that to it all roads lead—Rome.

Easter Roll for the Parish of Hope : for the year 1658.

BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THE following pages are a transcript from some folio papers pinned together, pertaining to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, which are indorsed " Hope Easter Booke, pro annis, 1658, 1659, 1660 : Arthur Jeynson, George Armstrong." The entries for the two last years are short and fragmentary, but a literal copy is given of the whole of the year 1658. The list is evidently a complete record of those who paid their accustomed ecclesiastical dues at Easter, according to custom, and hence may be looked upon as a full census of all the householders of this extensive parish. These Easter offerings differed widely in amount and character even in adjacent parishes. It is said that they had their origin in compounding by a payment in money for the oblations in kind to furnish the Eucharistic elements ; and the amount was supposed to cover the cost of the elements throughout the year. These offerings throughout England assumed the form of personal tithes, and usually amounted to 2d. for an adult (that is over 16), and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for children and servants, which were sometimes compounded for by a general payment of 4d. per household. A study of this and other lists of the Peak seems to show, that in the Peak parishes subject to the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter, a high rate of Easter offering was maintained. The lowest payment is 6d., which we believe to be the offering for a single adult.

In addition to the personal tithe, in some parishes special Easter dues were paid (quite distinct from the tithing of animals)

upon live stock. At Hope it was the custom to pay 2d. upon each cow (*vac.*), and 1d. on each calf (*vit.*), and apparently an acknowledgment of 1d. from every keeper of sheep (*ov.* 1d.). The beekeeper also paid 2d. (*ap.* 2d.); in one place there is an entry of 4d. under this head, when probably the bees were kept in two distinct parts of the holding. This beekeepers' acknowledgment was altogether distinct from tithes for honey and for wax, which formed a part of the small tithes pertaining to the Vicar of Hope. It helps us to realize the intricacy of the old custom of paying tithe in kind, to remember that the Church, in addition to the tithes of honey and of wax, and, in addition to the Easter fee for keeping bees, laid a tithe on the honey and wax producing insect as well as on the product, for in the Peak district every tenth swarm was claimed by the Vicar. Thus, in the Vicar of Castleton's journal for 1743, under date June 22nd, is this entry:—"I had a swarm of bees for Tyth from Mr. Needham."*

The letters "*pl.*," following a good many of the names in this roll, evidently refer to Plough Alms, *elemoysinæ aratrales*, a custom of limited extent which we have not previously noted in Derbyshire, whereby a penny was paid to the church at Easter for every plough-land. A return of ecclesiastical dues payable at St. Ives, Huntingdon, made in the year 1252, says:—"De qualibet caruca juncta inter Pascham et Pentecosten unum denarium qui dicitur Ploualmes."†

To one name are appended the letters "*pul.*," which at first we took to denote some due on a poultry-yard (pullets); but then it would have occurred more frequently. However, *pullus* is also used of the young of any animal, *pullus equinus* meaning a colt, and the word is thus used in the charter wherewith William Peverel endowed Lenton Priory with Derbyshire tithes.‡ So this contraction may refer to a due, of which we have no other proof, payable on horse-breeding; or it may refer to a due on a fish pond, for in "low Latin" *pulla* is used for a pool or stew.

* *Derb. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Journal*, vol. ii., p. 81.

† *Monast. Anglic.*, vol. i., p. 256.

‡ *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 141, 578.

The contractions *mat.* and *pat.*, which each occur once, are not to be assigned to any possible agricultural or pastoral term, but stand for *matre* and *patre*, referring to payments for aged father and mother living with the son, who was himself the household.

The letters *mls*, after various names in each township, offer the most difficulty in the way of explanation, but we believe that it means that the man was serving as a soldier, *miles*.

The arrangement of the accounts is rather peculiar, and contrary to our modern use, for the three columns are ruled for shillings, pence, and farthings. With regard to the names, it is interesting to find so many representatives of the good old North Derbyshire names, such as Eyre, Fuljambe, and Balguy; nor are the Christian names without interest, especially when we compare the frequency of certain ones with modern preponderance; Anthony, Ellis, and Ralph are but seldom met with in these days; Gerundine is, we suppose, a corruption of Geraldine. The alphabetical arrangement by the clerk, according to Christian and not family names, is noteworthy. It was not a mere Commonwealth eccentricity, but was a custom with the Church in its lists in the Peak jurisdiction for at least three centuries earlier. It could not be near so convenient an arrangement as one based on the family name, but it was adopted, we suppose, on the principle that the Church only recognises the Christian or baptismal name, the other being merely an adjunct for the sake of worldly convenience.

The entry with regard to the young people, that is those under the age of 16, making offerings at the chancel gates is of interest in proving that even then the old rood screen, with its gates, was still standing in the parish church of Hope.

As a rule, Easter dues would be paid to the Vicar, but throughout the Peak jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter it was the custom, from the time of King John when they became possessed of this property, for them to be collected by an official for the common fund of the Cathedral. The present roll is a proof that all these ecclesiastical dues were rigidly enforced during the Commonwealth, though used for other purposes.

The sum total of this roll amounts to £35 3s.

HOPE.				s. d. ob.			
	s.	d.	ob.				
Anthony Ashton, pau-				Jo : Paramore, pl. vac.			
per... ..	o	10	o	3, vit. 3, ov. 1d. ...	1	3	2
Adam Kirke, pl. vac. 3,				Jo : Berley	1	o	o
vit. 2, ov. 1d. ...	1	3	o	Jo : Hyde	o	o	o
Andrew Eyre ...	1	o	o	Jo : Clyffe	o	9	o
Anne Briddocke, vid.	o	7	o	Jo : Bockeing, 3 vac.,			
Adam Gront ...	1	o	o	3, vit., ap. 4d. ...	1	6	o
Edw : Longden, sen.	o	9	o	Jo : Burdekin, pl. ...	1	o	o
Edw : Longden, jun.	o	9	o	Jo : Hall	o	11	o
Edw : Jackson, mls....	o	11	o	Jo : Bennet, vac. 2,			
Edw : Morten ...	o	9	o	vit. 2	o	11	o
Edw : Gront, mls. ...	1	2	o	Jo : Speyar, vac. 2,			
Edm : How, vac., vit.				vit. 2	1	o	o
ap. 2d., ov. 1d. ...	1	2	o	Jo : Heathcote ...	o	9	o
Ellis Longden ...	o	9	o	Jo : Plattes	o	9	o
Edm : Balgay, gent :				Luke Holt	o	9	o
pl. vac. 2d., vit. 1d.,				Mary Tricket, cum			
fil. 2d.	1	3	o	sorore	o	6	o
Edw : Newbon ...	o	11	o	Phil : Bagshaw ...	o	9	o
Francis Briddoke, 2				Ralph Docking, pl. ...	6	o	o
vac. vit., ov. 1d. ...	1	o	o	Robert Docking, pl.,			
Godfrey Gront ...	o	9	o	vac. 3, vit. 3, ov. 1d.	1	2	o
Godfrey Hallome ...	o	10	o	Robert Bray, pl., vac.			
Henry Rose	o	8	o	3, vit. 3, ap. 2d. ...	1	4	o
Henry Holt, vac. 2,				Robert Ashton, 3 vac.,			
vit. 2	1	o	o	3 vit., ov. 1d. ...	1	2	o
John Slacke, mls. vac.				Robert Jackson, mls.	1	o	o
2, vit. 2, eg. 1d. ...	1	4	o	Robert Ashton, mls.	1	o	o
John Stafford, mls., 2				Rich : Gront... ..	o	11	o
vac. 2 vit. ov. 1d....	1	3	o	Rich : Bradwall ...	o	9	o
John Hadfield, fil.,				Roger Heathcote, oves			
vac. 3, vit. 2, ap. 2d.				3d.	o	6	o
mat. 3d.	1	6	o	Steven Buccoke ...	o	10	o
Jo : Hadfeild ...	o	7	o	Tho : Hall, Dr. pl. ...	1	6	o
				Tho : Heathcote ..	o	6	o

			s. d. ob.				s. d. ob.
Tho : Stevenson, sen.	1	3	0	Uxor Wm. Morten,			
Tho : Stevenson, jun.	0	9	0	goose	0	6	0
Tho : Lowe, mls. ...	1	0	0	Uxor Frost	0	6	0
Tho : Paramore, vac.				Wm. Morten	0	9	0
2, vit. 1 ov. ...	1	0	0	Wm. Willes	0	9	0
Tho : Woodrife, vac.				Widdow Meg	0	7	0
vit.	0	10	0				
Tho : Sanderson, sen.	0	9	0				
Tho : Sanderson, jun.	0	10	0				
Tho : Dore	0	9	0				
Tho : Yellott	0	6	0				
Tho : Morten cum							
matre	1	2	0				
Tho : Morten, sen. ...	0	6	0				
Tho : Eyre, 2 vac. 1							
vit.	1	0	0				
Tho : Slacke, jun. ...	0	10	0				
Tho : Howe, 2 vac. 1							
vit., ov. id.	1	0	0				
Tho : Longden	0	9	0				
Tho : Bockinge, pl. ...	1	0	0				
Tho : Burdekin, pl.							
vac. 2, vit. 2, ap.							
2d. ov. id.	1	4	0				
Tho : Tricket alias							
Thornhill	0	11	0				
Tho : Heywood, 2							
vac. 1 vit.	1	0	0				
Tho : Harison	0	10	0				
Uxor Martin Sander-							
son... ..	0	7	0				
Uxor Yellott	0	6	0				
Uxor Longden	0	6	0				
Uxor Michael Gront,							
vac. 2, vit. 2, ov. id.	0	11	0				

	s. d. ob.		s. d. ob.
Raph Hargreave ...	0 10 0	John Botham ...	1 0 0
Robt. Morten ...	1 2 0	Richard Bowring, mls.	
Robt. Derwent, 4 vac.		Rbt. Skinner, pl. ...	1 2 0
4 vit. ...	1 3 0	Rbt. Harrison cum	
Tho: Balgay, gen. ...	4 0 0	uxore ...	0 7 0
Tho: Taylor, mls. vac.		Rbt. Longden ...	0 10 0
2, vit. 1 ...	1 4 0	Tho: Wood, mls. ...	0 10 0
Tho: Yellott ...	1 0 0	Tho: Thornhill, jun. ...	0 10 0
Tho: Clyffe, vac. 2,		Tho: Gront, mls. ...	1 1 0
vit. 1 ...	1 0 0	Uxor Marshall ...	1 4 0
Wm. Derwent, sen. ...	0 9 0	Uxor Longden ...	0 7 0
Wm. Derwent, mls.,		Will: Derwent, pl. vac.	
jun. ...	1 2 0	3 vit. ...	1 2 0
	19 11 0		<u>£1.0.4.0</u>

THORNHILL.

Anthony Thomason	0 9 0
Edm: Wilson cum	
patre, vac. 4, vit. 3,	
ov. rd., pat. 3d. ...	1 8 0
Edw: Haigh, pl. vac.	
3, vit. 2, ap. 2 ...	1 4 0
Ellis How and }	0 10 0
Roger Derwent }	
Francis Briddocke ...	0 6 0
George Wilson, sen.,	
pl. vac. 3, vit. 3, ap.	1 3 0
George Wilson, jun....	0 9 0
George Longden ...	0 9 0
Humphrey Derwent,	
mls. ...	1 1 0
Humphrey Smithe,	
mls. ...	1 6 0
Humphrey Bullock ...	0 9 0

BROUGH AND SHATTON.

Anthony Robinson, pl.	
vac. 2, vit. 2 ...	1 1 0
Anthony Wood, vac.	
2, vit. 2, ap. 2d. ov.	
rd....	1 3 0
Ambrose Gardiner, 2	
vac., 1 vit. ...	0 10 0
Howard Brooke, gent.	2 6 0
Henry Croke, mls....	1 4 0
John Ides ...	0 10 0
Nicolas Hawley ...	0 10 0
Ottiwel Yellot ...	0 10 0
Raph Mellor, mls. ...	1 4 0
Richard Midleton, vac.	
2, vit. 2 ...	1 0 0
Robert Midleton, pl.	
vac. 6, vit. 4 ...	1 6 0
Rob: Robinson ...	0 11 0

EASTER ROLL FOR THE PARISH OF HOPE.

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	s.	d.	ob.		s.	d.	ob.
Roger Botham, vac. 2,				Dyonis Bodlinson ...	0	7	0
vit. 1 ...	1	4	0	Edw : Slack, mls. ...	0	10	0
Thomas Eyre, gent....	5	0	0	Geo : Fayrehurst, vac.			
Thomas Robinson,				2, vit. 2, ov. id., ap.			
vac. 2, vit. 2 ...	1	0	0	2d. ...	1	7	0
Uxor Hoyle, vac. 1,				Hen : Brushfeild ...	0	9	0
vit. 1, ov. ...	0	9	0	Humphrey Wells, pl.	2	6	0
Uxor Edm : Barton...	0	8	0	John Didsbury ...	0	10	0
Uxor Ottiwell Barton	0	7	0	Nicolas Chapman, 3			
Uxor Hardy ...	0	7	0	vac., 2 vit....	1	0	0
Wm. How cum matre,				Richard Maseland ...	0	9	0
pl. ...	0	6	0	Robert Eyre, Esq ^r ...	10	0	0
Will. Marshall, vac, 2,				Robert Ashton, gent :	2	6	0
vit. 2, ap. 4d. ...	1	3	0	Robert Brightmore ...	2	2	0
his sonne and wife	0	6	0	Tho : Brushfeild, vac.			
				3, vit. 2, ov. id. ...	1	3	0
<u>£1 . 7 . 0 . 0</u>				Tho : Bingley ...	0	9	0
OFFERTON.				Tho : Outram, vac. 2,			
Abraham Robinson,				vit. 1, ap. 4 ...	1	4	0
vac. 2, vit. 2, ov. id.	1	1	0	Tho : Froggat ...	2	6	0
Edw : Glossop ...	0	10	0	Tho : Warrington, mls.	1	1	0
John Leigh, gen : vac.				Uxor Botham ...	0	7	0
4, vit. 2, ap. 2d. ...	1	5	0	Uxor Robert Gregory	0	7	0
Joseph Wilson ...	0	10	0	Uxor Bodlinson ...	0	6	0
Raph Glossop ...	5	0	0	Will : Wells ...	3	4	0
Will : Taylor, mls. ...	1	2	0	Uxor Outram, vac. 2,			
				vit. 2, ov. id. pro			
<u>19 4 0</u>				filio et filia ...	1	3	0
HIGH LOWE, STOOKE, AND PADLEY.				Wm. Knowles, 2 vac.			
Abraham Cooper, 2				1 vit. ov. ap. 2d. ;			
vac., 1 vit., 2 ap. ...	1	3	0	6d. fil : ...	1	8	0
Anthony Oliver ...	0	9	0	Wm. Heald ...	0	10	0
Adam Barker, pauper							
				<u>£2 . 1 . 2 . 0</u>			

BRADWALL.				s. d. ob.			
	s.	d.	ob.				
Adam Slacke, vac. 1,				Geo : Slacke, vac. 2,			
vit. 1, ov. 1d. ...	0	11	0	vit. 2 ...	1	0	0
Adam Wright ...	0	9	0	Geo : Wilson ...	0	10	0
not paid				Geo : Bridocke, 2 fil.			
Adam Kirke, pl. vac.				4d. ...	1	1	0
3, vit. 3, ov. 1d. ...	1	4	0	Geo : Worseley, mls.	1	1	0
Adam Thornehill, mls.	1	1	0	Geo : Hunter ...	0	9	0
Adam Padley ...	0	10	0	Geo : Bradwall, pl. ...	3	4	0
Adam Balgay, gent :	0	9	0	Geo : Andrewes, mls.	1	1	0
Adam Hallome cum				Geo : Burrowes ...	1	0	0
matre ...	0	9	0	Gilbert Chalesworth,			
Adam Marshall, mls.	0	9	0	alias Marshall ...	0	9	0
Allen Bower, mls. ...	0	9	0	Godfrey Hallome, vac.			
Andrew Smith ...	0	9	0	2, ov. 1d. ...	1	0	0
Andrew Hallome, sen.	0	10	0	Godfrey Marshall ...	0	11	0
Baggot Hadfield ...	0	10	0	Godfrey Morten cum			
Eliz : Wood ...	0	9	0	matre ...	1	0	0
Edw : Slacke, vac. 1,				Godfrey Chapman ...	0	9	0
vit. 1, ov. 1d. ...	0	6	0	Henry Slacke, mls. ...	0	7	0
Edw : Marshall, vac.				Hen : Tricket, vac. 1,			
2, vit. 1 ...	0	11	0	vit. 1, ov. 1d. ...	0	10	0
Edw : Wright ...	1	0	0	Hen : Bromehead ...	0	9	0
Ellis Midleton, vac. 2,				Hen : How cum matre	0	9	0
vit. 2, ov. 1d. ...	1	0	0	Hugh Taylor alias			
Ellis Ashton, mls. ...	1	1	0	Hall ...	0	9	0
Ellis Synderland, vac.				Hugh Hill, sen. ...			
2, vit. 2, ov. 1d. ...	1	1	0	Hugh Bradwall, vac. 2,			
Ellis Mellor cum matre	1	1	0	vit. 1, ov. 1d. ...	1	2	0
Ellis Morten... ...	0	9	0	Humphrey Midleton	0	10	0
Francis Gillott ...	0	6	4	Humphrey Marshall	0	9	0
George Morten, mls.	1	1	0	John Downing, vac. 1,			
George Eyre, pl. 6 vac.,				vit. 1, ov. 1d. ...	1	0	0
vit. 4, ap. 2, fil. 1d.	2	2	0	John Wyld ...			
Geo : Doodin ...	0	9	0	John Hurlowe, vac. 1,			
				vit. 1, ...	0	9	

	s. d. ob.		s. d. ob.
Jo: Case, sen. ...	o 10 o	Martin Marshall ...	o 9 o
Jo: Case, jun. ...	o 9 o	Martin Furnesse ...	o 9 o
James Bagshaw ...	o 9 o	Mathew Bromhead ...	o 9 o
John Wood ...	o 9 o	Michael Hill... ...	o 9 o
Jo: Yellott, mls. ...	o 10 o	Nicolas Sykes, vac. 2,	
Jo: Bradwell, sen., vac.		vit. 1, ov. 1d. ...	1 1 o
2, vit. 1, ov. 1d. ...	1 o o	Richard Midward, vac.	
Jo: Hambleton, fil.		1	o 8 o
2d. ...	o 11 o	Rob: Offerton, vac. 1,	
Jo: Hallome, 2 vac.,		vit. 1, ov. 1d., ap. 6	1 5 o
ov. 1d. ...	1 o o	Rob: Middleton, sen.,	
Jo: Wright, vac. 1,		pl., 4 vac., 4 vit., ov.	
ov. 1d. ...	o 11 o	1d., ap. 2d. ...	1 7 o
Jo: Ogden ...	o 9 o	Richard Middleton ...	o 9 o
Jo: Swinscow, mls....	1 1 o	Robt: Clowes ...	1 4 o
John Bullock ...	o 9 o	Rbt: Marshall, pl. ...	1 1 o
James Middleton ...	o 9 o	Rbt: Burrowes ...	o 10 o
Jo: Lingard and his		Ro: Bradwall ...	o 9 o
mother-in-law ...	o 9 o	Rob: Hallom, fil.	
Jo: How ...	o 9 o	Ellis ...	o 9 o
Jo: Morten ...	o 10 o	Rob: Heyward ...	o 9 o
Jo: Wilson ...	o 9 o	Roger How ...	o 9 o
Jo: Middleton ...	o 9 o	Richard Ragg ...	o 10 o
Joseph Barrowes ...	o 9 o	Rob: Leech ...	o 8 o
Lawrence Balgay, gent.	o 10 o	Rob: Hall, jun. ...	o 9 o
Lawrence Marshall ...	o 9 o	Ralph Cowper ...	
Matthew Thornhill, pl.		Robt: Eyre ...	o 9 o
vac. 3, vid. 2, ov. 1d.	1 4 o	Rich: Frost ...	o 9 o
Marke Woodriffe ...	o 9 o	Rob: Palfreyman ...	o 9 o
Martin Marshall, Bay-		Rob: Hallom, vac. 1,	
liffe ...	o 9 o	vit. 1, mat. 3d. ...	1 1 o
Martin Middleton, pl.		Rob: Hall ...	o 11 o
vac. 4, vit. 4, pull 2d.,		Rob: Middleton, jun.	o 9 o
ov. 1d., mat. 3d. ...	1 10 o	Roger Smyth, 4 vac.,	
Martin How ...	o 6 o	vit. 3, ov. 1d., fil. 2d.	1 6 o

	s.	d.	ob.		s.	d.	ob.
Steven Jackson ...	0	9	0	Uxor Jo: Barbor, vac.			
Thomas Slacke, vac.				2	0	9	0
1, ov. 1d. ...	0	11	0	Uxor Jo: Nowell ...	0	9	0
Tho: Jackson ...	0	11	0	Uxor Jo: Doodin ...	0	5	0
Tho: Arnefeild ...	0	7	0	Uxor Tho: Midleton	0	9	0
Tho: How, y ^e sonne				Uxor Robt. Midleton,			
of Mich: vac. 1,				vac. 4, vit. 3, ov. 1d.	1	2	0
fil. 2d. ...	1	0	0	Uxor Wm. Bramhall,			
Tho: Ashton, alias				cum fil. nuptis ...	0	7	0
Quimby, 1 vac.,				Uxor Naden ...	0	7	0
vit. 1 ...	0	10	0	Uxor Math: Anderton	0	7	0
Tho: Dower, vac. 1,				Uxor Rich: Hallom	0	10	0
vit. 1 ...	0	10	0	Uxor John Chapman	0	6	0
Tho: Morten, vac. 1	0	10	0	Uxor Tho: Padley ...	0	6	0
Tho: Brownell ...	0	9	0	Uxor Wm. Eyre ...	0	6	0
Tho: Padley ...	0	9	0	Uxor Wm. Wilson			
Tho: Hall, vac. 2, vit.				cum matre ...	0	6	0
1, ov. 1d. ...	1	0	0	Uxor Bradwall cum filio			
Tho: Bromhead, jun.	0	9	0	Dennis, vac. 2, vit. 1	1	0	0
Tho: Marshall, mls.	1	1	0	Uxor Low ...	0	7	0
Tho: Dolphin ...	0	9	0	Uxor Francis Heyward	0	7	0
Tho: Bradwall, vac. 3,				Uxor Tho: Jackson,			
vit. 2, fil: 4, pul 4	1	10	0	sen. ...	0	7	0
Tho: Eyre ...	0	11	0	Uxor Miles Marshall	1	0	0
Tho: Bromhead, sen:	0	6	0	Uxor Dernelly ...	0	9	0
Tho: Hallom, sonne				Wm. Midleton, alias			
of Humph: ...	0	11	0	Wilson ...	0	9	0
Tho: Bray, pl. vac. 3.				Wm. Hunter ...	0	10	0
vit. 2, ov. 1d. pat ^r 3d.	1	6	0	Wm. Jackson, 3 vac.,			
Tho: How, fil: John				3 vit., fil. et filia ...	1	6	0
ov. 1d. ...	0	10	0	Wm. Nelson ...	0	9	0
Tho: Doodin ...	0	9	0	Wm. How, fil. Jo: ...	0	9	0
Tho: Marshall, sen.	0	9	0	Wm. How, fil. Mich.,			
Tho: Hallom, outlawe,				vac. 2, ov. 1d., fil.			
vac. 2, vit. 1 ...	1	0	0	sor: ...	1	3	0

	s.	d.	ob.		s.	d.	ob.
Wm. Burgesse ...	0	9	0	Rbb. Deakin, vac. 2,			
Wm. Hartle ...	1	0	0	vit. 2 ...	1	0	0
Wm. Hill, vac. 3,				Rob : Barber ...	0	9	0
vit. 2 ...	1	2	0	Rob : Barker ...	0	11	0
Wm. Hall, vac. 2 ...	0	10	0	Roger Bagshaw, pl. 4			
Wm. Smith ...	0	9	0	vac., 4 vit., ov. id.	1	3	0
Wm. Case ...	0	9	0	Rich : Robinson, mls.	0	10	0
Wm. Hugill, mls. ...	0	9	0	Tho : Bagshall ...	0	9	0
Wm. Downing cum				Tho : Morten ...	0	9	0
matre, vac. 2, vit. 1	0	9	0	Tho : Drable and			
Wm. Hall, sen., vac.				Wm. Drable }	1	5	0
2, ov. id. ...	1	0	0	Uxor Barber ...	0	8	0
Wm. Chalesworth, vac.				Uxor Furnesse, vac. 2,			
2, vit. 1 ...	0	10	0	vit. 1, ov. 1 ...	0	11	0
<u>£6. 17. 5. 0</u>				Uxor Morten ...	0	9	0
				Wm. Redfearne ...	1	0	0
				Wm. Fox, vac. 1 ...	0	10	0
				Wm. Bagshawe ...	0	9	0
				Wm. Bradwall, pl. ...	1	2	0
				Wm. Furnesse cum			
				uxore ...	0	6	0
				Wm. Furnesse ...	0	10	0
				Wm. Worrall			
				Anthony Worrall }	0	9	0
				<u>£1. 7. 10. 0</u>			

ABNEY AND GRANGE.

Edw : Padley, vac. 2,			
fil. et uxor...	1	5	0
Ellis Marshall, 1 vac.,			
1 vit. ...	0	10	0
Edw : Ashmore ...	0	9	0
Francis Eyre ...	0	10	0
Francis Robinson ...	0	9	0
Francis Marshall ...	0	9	0
Geo. Tront, vac. 2,			
vit. 1, ov. id. ...	1	0	0
Gervis Hallome ...	1	0	0
Jo : Bamford ...	0	10	0
Jo : How ...	1	0	0
Jo : White ...	0	9	0
Raph Towing ...	0	9	0
Rbt. Hall ...	1	4	0
Rbt. Dolphin ...	0	9	0

GREENLOW.

Abraham Bagshaw,			
vac. 2, vit. 1, ov. id.	1	0	0
Adam Bagshaw ...	0	10	0
Francis Bennet ...	1	1	0
Hen : Frost ...	0	7	0
Hen : Furnesse ...	1	0	0
Hugh Waddy ...	1	0	0

	s.	d.	ob.		s.	d.	ob.
Jo : Bagshaw ...	o	9	o	James Fouljambe ...	o	9	o
Jo : Pedley, vac. 1, vit. I, ov. id. ...	I	o	o	James Royden, mls., vac. 2, vit. 2, ov. I	I	5	o
James Soresby ...	o	9	o	John Frost ...	I	4	o
Raph James, vac. 1, ov. id. ...	I	o	o	Jo : Fouljambe ...	o	10	o
Richard Bennet ...	I	o	o	Jo : White ...	o	9	o
Robt. Bagshaw fil. cum fil. ...	I	2	o	Mathew Frost ...	o	9	o
Uxor Rob : Hall ...	I	4	o	Peter Hulme ...	I	o	o
Wm. Christopher ...	I	o	o	Nicolas Robinson ...	I	o	o
Wm. Hall ...	I	o	o	Rob : Morten ...	o	9	o
Wm. Sharshall ...	I	7	o	Rbt. Langley ...	o	9	o
16	I	o		Rbt. Gill ...	o	II	o
				Raph Burges, mls. ...	I	2	o
				Steven Hunt, vac. 2, vit. I ...	o	II	o
WARDLOW.				Tho : Robinson ...	o	9	o
Abraham White ...	I	o	o	Tho : Bennett ...	o	10	o
Arthur Scudmore ...	I	o	o	Uxor Tomlinson ...	o	9	o
Christopher Ludlam ...	o	10	o	Uxor Robinson, 6 ...	o	6	o
Christopher James, jun., pl. ...	o	10	o	Uxor Stone ...	o	6	o
Edward Robinson, 6 ch. ...	I	6	o	Uxor Hibline and } her son-in-law }	I	10	o
Edw : Carnall, mls. ...	o	9	o	Uxor Gill ...	o	9	o
Edm : Grundy ...	o	9	o	Wm. Hunt ...	o	10	o
Ellis Low, vac. 1, vit. I	o	10	o	Wm. Burton, pl : vac. 2, vit. 2, pul. 2d., ov. id. ...	I	2	o
Francis Cheshire ...	I	o	o	Wm. Bennet... ..	o	9	o
George Tomlinson ...	o	10	o	Wm. Oldfeild ...	o	9	o
Henry Hodgkinson ...	o	10	o	Wm. Robinson, sen.	o	9	o
Henry Jefferyes, jun.	I	7	o	Wm. Robinson, jun.	o	7	o
Hercules Fouljambe	o	9	o	Wm. Jefferyes ...	o	9	o
John Stone ...	I	o	o				
Jo : Henshall ...	o	9	o				

£I 19 . 3 . o

GREAT HUCKLOW.

s. d. ob.

	s.	d.	ob.	Tho : Holgate	9
Adam Wilson ...				Tho : Marshall, vac. 2,	
Christopher Botham				vit. 1 ...	1 0 0
Charles Bowman ... o 10 o				Tho : Kitchen ...	9
Edw : Furnesse ... o 9 o				Tho : Plattes ...	9
Edw : Heaton, 6 ...				Tho : Naden ... o 7 o	
Edw : Anderton ... o 10 o				Tho : Leech ... o 6 o	
Francis Bowman ... o 7 o				Tho : Heaton ...	9
Grace Bowman ...				Tho : Micocke ...	9
George Bradbury ...				Tho : Bradley ...	9
George Woodriffe, ch.				Tho : Wibbersley ... o 9 o	
Geo : Hartley ... 9 o				Tho : Frost ... o 9 o	
Geo : Needham ... o 10 o				Uxor Ellis Woodriffe	o 7 o
Geo : Chapman, pl.				Uxor Robinson ...	6
mls., vac. 3, vit. 2	1	6	o	Uxor Bowman ... o 5 o	
Hen : Furnesse, vac.				Uxor Allen ...	6
2, vit. 1 ... 1 o o				Uxor Margret ...	6
Jo : Wilson, freeholder,				Uxor Royle ... o 8 o	
pl. ... 1 7 o				Uxor Bramhall ... o 7 o	
John Wilson, } vac. 2,				Wm. Shaw ... o 10 o	
sen. } vit. 1, 1 4 o				Wm. Ward, mls. ... 1 1 o	
John his sonn } ov. id.				Wm. Andeton ...	9
John Batty ... o 10 o					
Nicolas Bagshaw ... o 9 o					
Peter Bagshaw ... o 9 o					
Robt. Wilson, sen., pl.	1	4	o		
Rob. Wilson, jun. ... 9 7 o					
Raph Cheetam ... 9 10 o					
Raph Hunt ... 9					
Rbt. Lees, 6 ch. ... o 7 o					
Rbt. Andrewes ... o 9 o					
Rbt. Hill ... 9					
Richard Longden ... 9					
Tho : Bagshaw, mls. pl.	1	6	o		
Tho : Stayley ... 1 o o					

£1 . 15 . 10 . 0

SHALCROSSE.

Anthony Hibbert ...	8
Edw : Turnnocke ... 1 1 o	
Edw : Brocklehurst ... 1 1 o	
Edw : Nickson ... o 6 o	
Edw : Wyld ... 6	
James Ford ... 1 o o	
John Shalcrosse, Esq.	6
John Leech ... o 6 o	
John Brocklehurst ... o 6 o	

£1 . 15 . 10 . 0

SHALCROSSE.

Rob. Wilson, jun.	...	9	7	o	Anthony Hibbert	...	8		
Raph Cheetam	...	9	10	o	Edw : Turnnocke	...	1	1	o
Raph Hunt	...		9		Edw : Brocklehurst	...	1	1	o
Rbt. Lees, 6 ch.	...	o	7	o	Edw : Nickson	...	o	6	o
Rbt. Andrewes	...	o	9	o	Edw : Wyld	...		6	
Rbt. Hill	...		9		James Ford	...	1	o	o
Richard Longden	...		9		John Shalcrosse, Esq.			6	
Tho : Bagshaw, mls. pl.	1	6	o		John Leech	...	o	6	o
Tho : Stayley	...	1	o	o	John Brocklehurst	...	o	6	o

				s. d. ob.	LITTLE HUCKLOW.				s. d. ob.	
John Cook	0	6	0	Adam Wilson	...	0	10	0
John Marchington	6	...	Adam Furnesse, pl.	...	...	...	...
John Shalcrosse	6	...	vac. 4, vit. 2,	...	1	9	0
Jasper Pickford	6	...	Anthony Hall	...	0	9	0
Leonard Low	...	1	1	0	...	Edw : Cheetam	...	0	10	0
Nicolas Hibbert	...	1	0	0	...	Edw : Chapman, vac.	...	...	...	...
Peter Low	...	1	1	0	...	2, vit. 1	...	1	0	0
Richard Bennett	...	0	9	0	...	Edw : Brussell	...	0	9	0
Richard Low	...	1	4	0	...	Edw : Poynton	...	1	2	0
Richard Armifeild	...	0	11	0	...	Edw : Furnesse	...	0	10	0
Richard Royle	...	0	8	0	...	Ellis Harison	...	...	9	...
Reynold Pott	...	0	6	0	...	Francis Barbor	...	0	9	0
Rbt. Oliver	...	1	3	0	...	George Wood	...	0	9	0
Hen : Slater	...	0	7	0	...	George Whitehead	...	0	9	0
Rbt : Redfearne	...	0	6	0	...	Hen : Furnesse, vac.	...	...	...	...
Tho : Lummas	6	...	...	2, vit. 2	...	1	1	0
Tho : Eardsfeild	6	...	...	Hen : Hardy	...	0	9	0
Uxor Rowe	...	0	5	0	...	Hercules Poynton cum	...	...	...	...
Uxor Hybbert	...	0	6	0	...	filia, vac. 4, vit. 2,	...	...	...	...
Uxor Littlewood	...	0	7	0	...	ov. id.	...	1	8	0
Wm. Cook	6	...	...	Hugh Bore, pl.	...	1	3	0
Wm. Pott	...	0	6	0	...	John Hodgkinson	...	...	9	...
				<u>£ 1 . 10 . 6 . 0</u>		John Poynton	...	...	9	...
						John Drable	...	0	10	0
						John Armitrider	...	...	9	...
						Jo : Chapman, mls....	...	1	4	0
						Nicolas Cowper	...	...	...	...
						sonne and daughter }	...	0	3	0
						Richard Cheetam	...	0	9	0
						Rob : Hallam, vac. 2,
						vit. 2	...	1	0	0
						Rob : Hodgkinson	...	0	9	0
						Rbt. Durham	...	1	0	0
						Rowland Smyth	...	1	5	0
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	s. d. ob.		s. d. ob.
ob. Tho : Bray ...	1 0 0	Tho. Mantby ...	0 10 0
o Tho : Wood ...	0 9 0	Uxor Marke Furnesse	0 10 0
o Tho : Palfreyman ...	1 0 0	Wm. Furnesse, sen :	
o Tho : Timpely pro se		mls. cum filio ...	1 8 0
o et filia ...	0 9 0	Wm. Furnesse, jun. ...	0 10 0
Tho : Brookes ...	0 9 0	Wm. Collier and	
Uxor Ragg ...	0 6	Ellis Oldfeild cum	1 1 0
Uxor Hodgkinson ...	6	uxore ...	
Uxor Hugh Hadfeild	6	Wm. Armitryder ...	0 9 0
Uxor Allen ...	6	Wm. Charlesworth ...	0 9 0
Wm. Slater ...	9		
Wm. Gybson ...	0 9 0		<u>£ 1 . 3 . 3 . 0</u>
Wm. Hardy ...			
	<u>£ 1 11 0 0</u>		

COPLOW DALE AND BERISTON.

Arthur Hill cum filia	0 11 0
Edward Furnesse, pl.	2 0 0
Ellis Savile ...	9
Ellis Furnesse, pl. vac.	
3, vit. 3, ov. 1d. ...	1 3 0
Ellis Poynton ...	1 0 0
John Armitrider ...	1 1 0
John Overton ...	0 9 0
Jo : Savile ...	9
Gerundine Savile ...	9
Jo : Pearson ...	0 9 0
Godfrey Fox ...	0 6 0
Laurence Fox ...	0 10 0
Rbt. Cowper, mls. ...	1 2 0
Rob. Hardy ...	0 9 0
Rob. Harison ...	0 9 0
Tho. Collier ...	0 9 0
Tho. Coppocke ...	0 9 0

HASLEBADGE.

Edw. Oldfeild ...	1 6 0
Francis Bagshaw, pl.	1 4 0
John Slater, vac 3,	
vit. 2 ...	1 4 0
John Hallom ...	9
Raph Cooper ...	9
Tho : Rogers ...	0 9 0
	<u>6 5 0</u>

WOODLAND.

Adam Eyre, vac. 1, ov. 1	1 0 0
Anthony Heyward, 1	
vac. vit. 1, ov. 1d.	1 1 0
Edw. Barbor, Capt :...	1 2 0
Edw. Yellot ...	1 0 0
Edw. Eyre ...	1 5 0
Geo : Brownell, vac.	
5, vit. 4, ap. 2, ov.	
1d. ...	3 0 0

On Rains Cave, Longcliffe, Derbyshire.

BY JOHN WARD.



ON that high ridge of ground in Derbyshire between Wirksworth and Matlock, above the village of Brassington, known as Longcliffe, a small bone cave has been recently discovered that is of great and varied interest, and promises to yield important contributions to our knowledge of the habits and nature of our cave-dwelling ancestors. The cave itself, though it is gained by a very small opening in the limestone blocks that crown the lofty ridge, has been known, it is said, for some time to a few of the dwellers in the neighbourhood, and may have been occasionally detected by a rambler in search of the picturesque; but it was not until March, 1888, that its varied deposit of bones was detected, and previous visits must have been very casual and few, for the undetected evidence of its use by both man and beast lay so near the surface, and, to some extent, altogether unconcealed.

To two of the sons of Mr. Rains, a yeoman of Brassington Moor, whose farm runs up close to the ridge, is to be assigned the credit of the discovery. Being young men of considerable intelligence, and already interested in kindred subjects, when their attention was attracted to some of the bones near the surface of the interior of the cave, they began, and by degrees carried out, an extensive exploration of its contents to some depth. The "finds" were gradually removed to Mr. Rains' out-buildings, where they attracted the attention of Lord Scarsdale, the owner of the farm. Lord Scarsdale, as a vice-president of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and taking an active interest in its proceedings, communicated the fact of this bone-find to Mr. Arthur Cox, the Hon. Secretary. Correspondence was entered into with the great bone-cave authority,

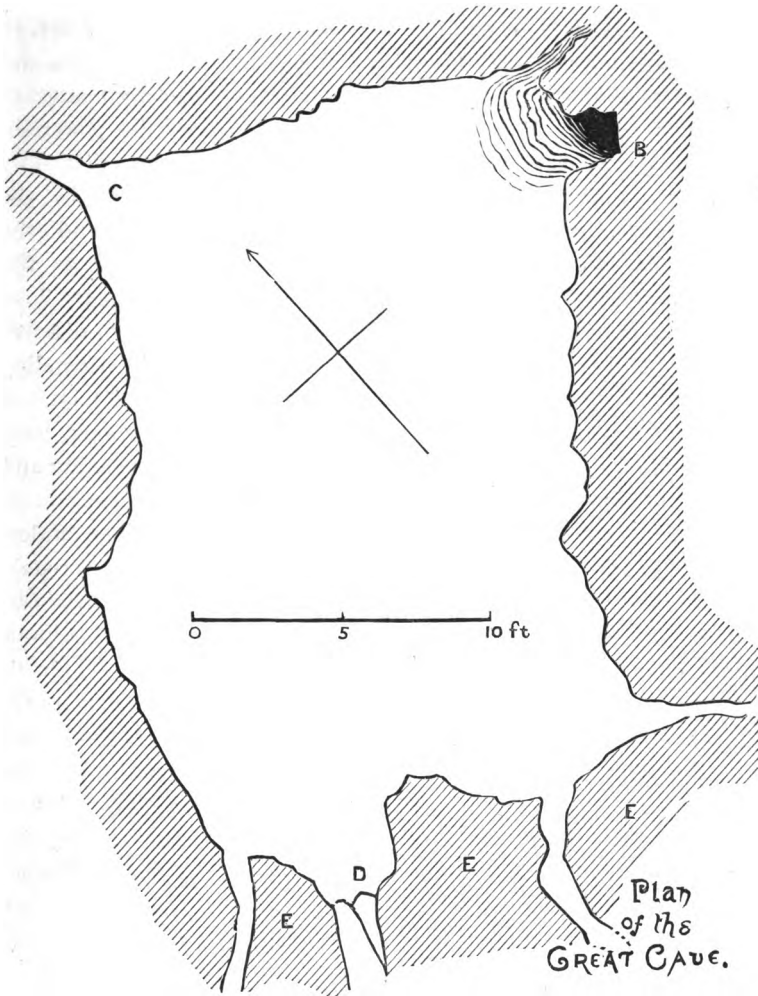
Professor Boyd Dawkins, with the result that, early in last August, Mr. Arthur Cox, Rev. Dr. Cox, and Mr. Albert Hartshorne met the Professor and made a preliminary investigation of the bone heap and cave.

Mr. Boyd Dawkins at once pronounced the remains to be of the Prehistoric age. He soon identified the bones of a considerable variety of mammalia. The principal ones were as follows:—the great urus; the small Celtic short-horned ox (*Bos longifrons*); the horse; the horned sheep; the goat; the long-legged sheep, now only found in the Hebrides; the red deer; the roe deer; the hog; the dog; and the rabbit. The skulls of a badger and of a wild cat were also identified, and probably pertained to animals that had found admission to the cave long after man had ceased to inhabit it. A variety of human bones and other proofs of the occupation of man, such as charcoal, broken pottery, a spindle whorl, gnawed bones, etc., were at the same time cursorily investigated.*

The cave, that is, so far as it has been penetrated, is small and irregular, consisting of two chambers which may be conveniently called the Great and the Little caves. The former is an irregular oblong, 16 ft. by 23 ft. in plan, at its present floor level. The roof is so low that there are but few places where a person can stand upright. The floor is cumbered with large blocks of stone, some of which have fallen from the roof, others rolled in through the entrance. Between these blocks is a red marly soil, having all the characteristics of the usual cave-earths of limestone caves. It is impossible to say exactly how deep this accumulation is, but probably it exceeds five feet. The entrance, which is at the south-west end, is as wide and apparently as deep as the chamber itself; but the actual portal (marked D on the accompanying sketch-plan) is very small—only sufficiently large, in fact, to admit one person at a time, and even then with some difficulty. This contraction is due to the presence of several large pieces of rock (E, E, E), which have been placed where they are by art, or have fallen from the rocks above. At the north corner is a narrow outlet (C), which may be the result of a slip; after several feet it becomes too narrow to be followed up. At the opposite

* The Editor is responsible for the article thus far; the remainder is the result of Mr. Ward's subsequent and painstaking investigations.

corner is an irregular descending passage, water-worn like the Great cave, leading to the Little cave, the steep slope to which is shown at B. This cave is almost choked with *debris*, which, to some extent,



is cemented into a solid mass or breccia by stalagmite, and all further progress is barred on this account.

The antiquity of the cave must be immense. As many readers of this article will not be familiar with geology, a brief digression into the formation of the caves of limestone districts is pardonable. Limestone caves are wholly, at first, and in a great measure in their later career as *living* caves, due to chemical action. Rain water, in its passage through the atmosphere, absorbs carbonic acid gas, and still more so in sinking through the decomposing vegetable matters of the upper soil. Water charged with this gas has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime of which limestone rocks are mainly built up. That this *does* take place is forcibly proved by the encrustations of petrifying wells, the banks of tufa and the stalagmites of limestone districts—all of which are due to the precipitation of dissolved rock in the water. The “fur” of kettles is another example. But such charged water cannot dissolve an unlimited quantity of rock—the work done in this line depending upon its richness in the gas. Hence the cracks and joints of the rock out of which the future cave is to develop, must have their sides eaten away by moving water; else, if the water ate and was satisfied, no more rock would be eaten. But water, like human beings, will not choose a devious and difficult way (as these underground crevices) in preference to an easy one (as by brook or river), unless there is something to be gained. The only reason water can have in choosing a difficult underground course is to reach a lower level by a “short cut.” But once grant this; if the supply be plentiful, the cracks will in due time become caves and the trickle a torrent.

There is an excellent example to the point near Castleton. Westward of the Winyates is a trough-like valley, about three miles long, by the side of which is the Chapel-en-le-Frith road. This valley is entirely drained by “water-swallows”—natural drains along the bottom, through which the surface-rills sink out of sight. Underground these waters collect, and at length emerge at a much lower level as the Russet Spring near Peak Cavern, and then become the sparkling brook which runs through Castleton. The ancient surface outlet of this valley, by which its waters were originally turned into the Wye (instead of the Noe as at present), is still visible, although high and dry, leading towards Peak Forest.

A "living cave"—that is, a cave which is still a watercourse—must, under ordinary conditions, lie low in a valley, so as to either intercept all the water or catch some of it in times of flood. But Rains Cave is near the top of a hill; and all the drainage of the neighbouring valleys can find surface outlets at levels a hundred feet and more below it. It is now as "dead" as a cave can be. But under these circumstances, how could it ever have been a "living" cave? The answer is simple; the cave has not changed; the contour and level of the land-surface of the district has. Although the land is eaten away below the surface, it is to a far greater extent worn away at the surface. Frost and vegetation break up the rock; rills, brooks, and freshets float it away as mud, and roll it away as sand and gravel, to say nothing of what is dissolved. Give these processes time, and they will lower the land to the level of the sea. Rains Cave was once at or near the bottom of a valley, and the amount of rock that has been removed between that bottom and the present one, somewhat represents the lapse of time since this cave was "living" and growing. What this lapse of time may be, the reader must guess; the 2,000 years which have elapsed since the earlier barrows of the Peak were built, have made no appreciable change in the land contour.

The ancient water-swallow of Windy Knoll at the Castleton end of the above-mentioned trough-like valley, and from which the late Mr. Rooke Pennington, LL.B., obtained an immense number of bison, reindeer, bear, and other bones, has many parallels with our cave. It is high above the neighbouring valleys, although as a "swallow" it must have once been situated low or at the very bottom of a valley. The great point of difference between the two is that the animal remains of the latter belong to the time when it was "a going concern," the animals being swamped in the mud and water around the swallow, and washed down it in time of heavy rains; in the former the remains belong to the present "dead" era of the cave's history.

"Dead" caves may be regarded as museums. No plough ever turns up their floors, and frequently thick seams of stalagmite—the re-deposited lime of the drip from the roof, having some analogy to the "fur" of a kettle—effectually seal up the contents of the looser

cave-earths, and guard them against the intrusions of burrowing animals. Hence, and especially where seams of stalagmite are present, the order of the deposits represents their sequence in time, the lower being the older. But the thickness of stalagmite must be most cautiously accepted as a measure of time, for the rates of its growth vary very much. In Kent's Cavern, Torquay, it has taken 250 years to form $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of stalagmite; while in a cave at Castleton the writer has proved that its growth there exceeded $\frac{1}{8}$ inch per century. So far, the accumulation which forms the floor of the Great Cave has no signs of stalagmite; it is a chaotic mass of stone and red earth. But, of course, it is impossible to say what lies lower down. The floor of the Little Cave remains practically untouched. The young Messrs. Rains have merely turned over the surface earth between the large blocks of stone of the former, and considering the large quantity of bones they have found there can be little doubt that there is still a large "find" to be found.

It is now time to describe the "finds." Professor Boyd Dawkins, during the limited time at his disposal, picked from the bone heap in Mr. Rains' barn, with astonishing rapidity, bones belonging to man, the urus, Keltic short-horned ox (which still survives in some of the Welsh and Scotch breeds), sheep, goat, horse, red deer, roe deer, dog, badger, wild cat, and rabbit. Since then the writer has detected the fox and hedgehog in addition to the above. This assemblage of animals is characteristic of the Recent period of geology. Many of the leg bones have been split to extract the marrow, and occasionally have jags and cuts as from a knife; some few bones are charred. Clearly these are the relics of human food.

The writer subsequently took in hand the fragments of human skulls, but owing to the numerous missing pieces, they still remain, with one exception (Skull c), little more than heaps of broken bone. Hence, cranial measurements and indices are, at present, out of the question. Yet, despite their condition, some ideas can be formed of their original owners. Of Skull A there are the frontal, and much of the side and rear parts, besides a fragment of the lower jaw. All these are thick, heavy, and pot-like—due, perhaps, to the action of the limy drip, for upon the frontal was a film of stalagmite. The

peculiarity of this frontal are the confluent and massive supraciliary ridges, and the ill-filled and retreating forehead, so noticeable that several inexperienced friends mistook it for part of a gorilla's skull. Yet there are no grounds for regarding it as of the "extremely low type" of some of the newspaper notices. It is the skull of a very old person, presumably man; this is indicated in many ways, notably by the obliterated sutures and the condition of the lower jaw, the walls of the alveoli being in some cases absorbed, and the cavities filled up with new bone. In such a case, those parts of the frontal which lie immediately upon the brain will have followed the old-age retreat of the latter, and hence leave the ridges of the lower forehead in greater relief than would obtain in earlier life. Apart from this, it is difficult to say what is the true tilt of the forehead when the rear parts of the skull are not *in situ*. Still, it must be allowed that the aspect of the forehead is by no means prepossessing.

Skull B of which there is a large part of the frontal, evidently belonged to a youngish individual, and has a remarkable likeness to the previous frontal, so much so as to suggest that the owners belonged to the same family. There are two complete parietals, but it is doubtful whether they belonged to this frontal: probably they belong to a fragment of another the writer has marked E, of apparently similar type. A lower jaw of a youth, devoid of wisdom teeth, seems to belong to this Skull E, which has all the marks of having belonged to an individual of the same period of life.

Skull C: This the writer has been able to rebuild to a great extent. The face and anterior parts are almost complete, and of the rear and lower sides there are many fragments, but which cannot be put into place on account of missing intervening portions. This skull has many points of difference from those above; it is of lighter build; the forehead is broader; the supraciliary are separated, and although sharply defined are not massive; and generally it has an intelligent and more cultured appearance. Although it is impossible to ascertain the cephalic index, there is no doubt of its being a typical long or dolichocephalic skull: when viewed laterally the contour is decidedly that of such a skull. Noticeable features are the shallowness of the calvarial arch, and its longitudinal carination, and the flatness of the temporal

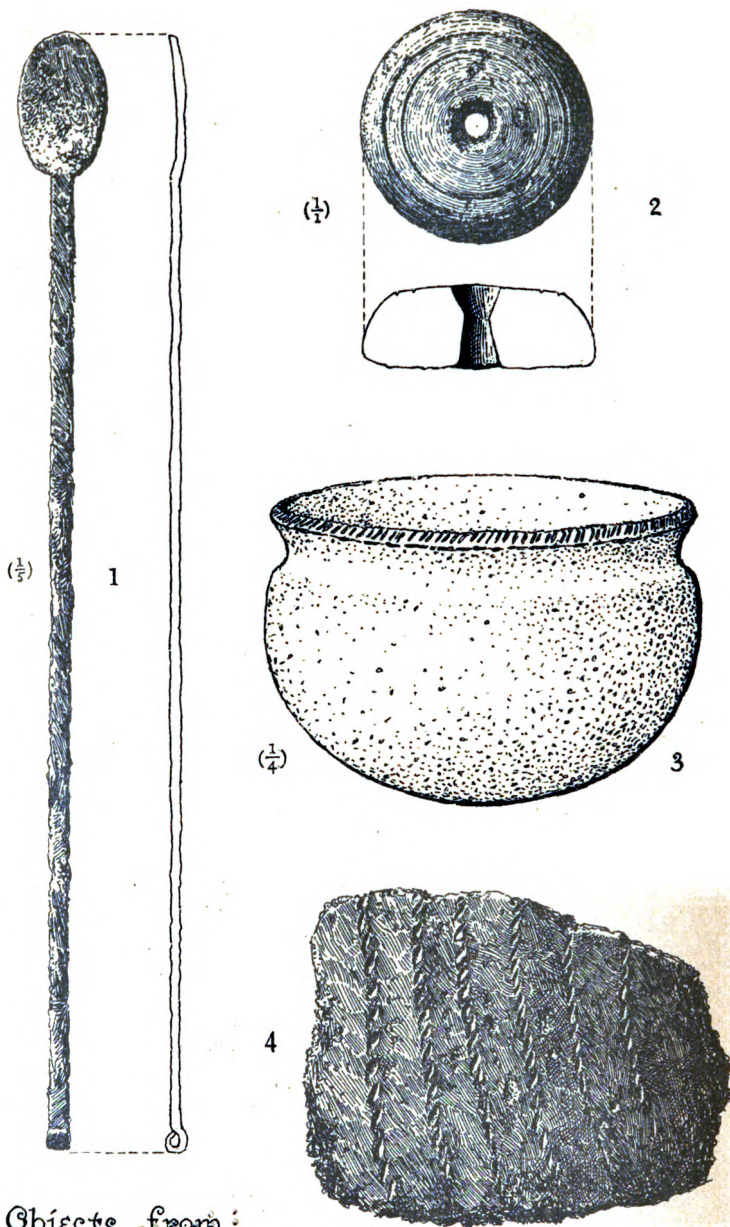
regions. The result is that while the forehead is broad it is somewhat low. When viewed from above, the broad forehead tends to give an oblong character to the skull, rather than the egg-shape of the Haddon Fields long skull described in the last volume of the *Journal*. The sutures are quite open on the outer table, and partially so on the inner; this, together with a certain glossiness of the bone, and the moderate wear of the teeth, points to its owner as of early middle life. The jaw, if the fragment alluded to does belong to this skull, is massive and decidedly masculine; other details point to the latter conclusion. The nasals have a remarkable forward spring—indicating a pronounced “Roman” nose. So far as the writer can recollect, this skull is similar to one from Longlow, in the Bateman collection at Sheffield. It has been suggested that a plate of this skull should be introduced, but when this cave is properly excavated, the missing fragments of this and the other skulls may be found, hence it is better to defer the illustrations. Several measurements are here given—

Greatest width	...	...	...	5'5 in.
Minimum frontal width	...	...	...	3'76 in.
Maximum „ „	...	...	...	5 in.
Frontal arch	...	...	...	5'75 in.
Height of orbit	...	...	...	1'31 in.
Height of face (nasal suture to alveolar margin)	...	...	...	2'75 in.

All the above, together with other fragments, are ancient; the organic matter has disappeared, and only the mineral constituents of the bone are left. But it is otherwise with several fragments of another skull, evidently that of a powerful youngish man. These fragments are so new-looking that it is difficult to think that more than a century can have passed since they were clothed with flesh and endued with life. How came they in the cave? Do they explain some mysterious disappearance that was once “all the talk” of the district? Are they the silent witnesses of some terrible tragedy?

Unfortunately the positions and circumstances of these remains were not noted, hence many valuable inferences are lost. It is evident from the number of missing parts, that much of the skeletons still remain in the cave. Fragments of at least six have been found in the bone-heap—there being jaws, whole or in part, for that number

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Objects from
Rains' Cave, Longeliffe.

J.W.

of individuals. All these jaws, so far as can be seen, are, with the exception of one, of very square build when viewed laterally, the ascending rami being short and broad, the above exception being an ancient jaw with a long slender ascending ramus and the angle obtuse.

The pottery must next claim our attention. Fragments of four vessels were found. Of these, a few fragments belonged to a thick, blackish, and hand-made vessel of unknown shape, and ornamented with parallel impressions of a twisted rush or thong. (Plate II., Fig. 4.) The paste is coarse and friable, and has all the characteristics of the hand-made, imperfectly-fired sepulchral pottery of the pre-Saxon barrows, of which there is so magnificent an array in the Bateman collection at Sheffield. There were also two small fragments of another blackish vessel, of fine paste and smaller size. It seems to have had a contracted neck, and the swell of the body had several slight projections. Neck plain; but the body had a lattice-work of burnished lines, recalling the ornamentation of some of the Roman black ware; but, unlike the latter, the fragments have all the friability of the so-called Keltic ware. The largest number of fragments belonged to a vessel which the writer has been able to restore to a sufficient extent to make the shape, size, and use fairly evident. A sketch of it (Plate II., Fig. 3) as restored will give a good idea of its shape. Diameter about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; paste, coarse, and reddish; hand-made; variable in thickness, but generally thicker at the bottom than elsewhere. From the obvious discolouration of the lower parts externally and traces of smoke, little room is left for doubt that it was used as a stew-pot. The shape is admirably adapted for this purpose. When placed in the embers of a fire, its rounded shape would prevent fracture, and in this respect it is an anticipation of the flasks and dishes of the chemists. The paste of these hand-made vessels was mixed with crushed calc-spar, from which, being so common in the district, and scarce elsewhere, we may infer that they were made in the locality. Two fragments of a rough wheel-made small vessel were also found, and contrasted much with the above in the smoothness and hardness of its red paste.

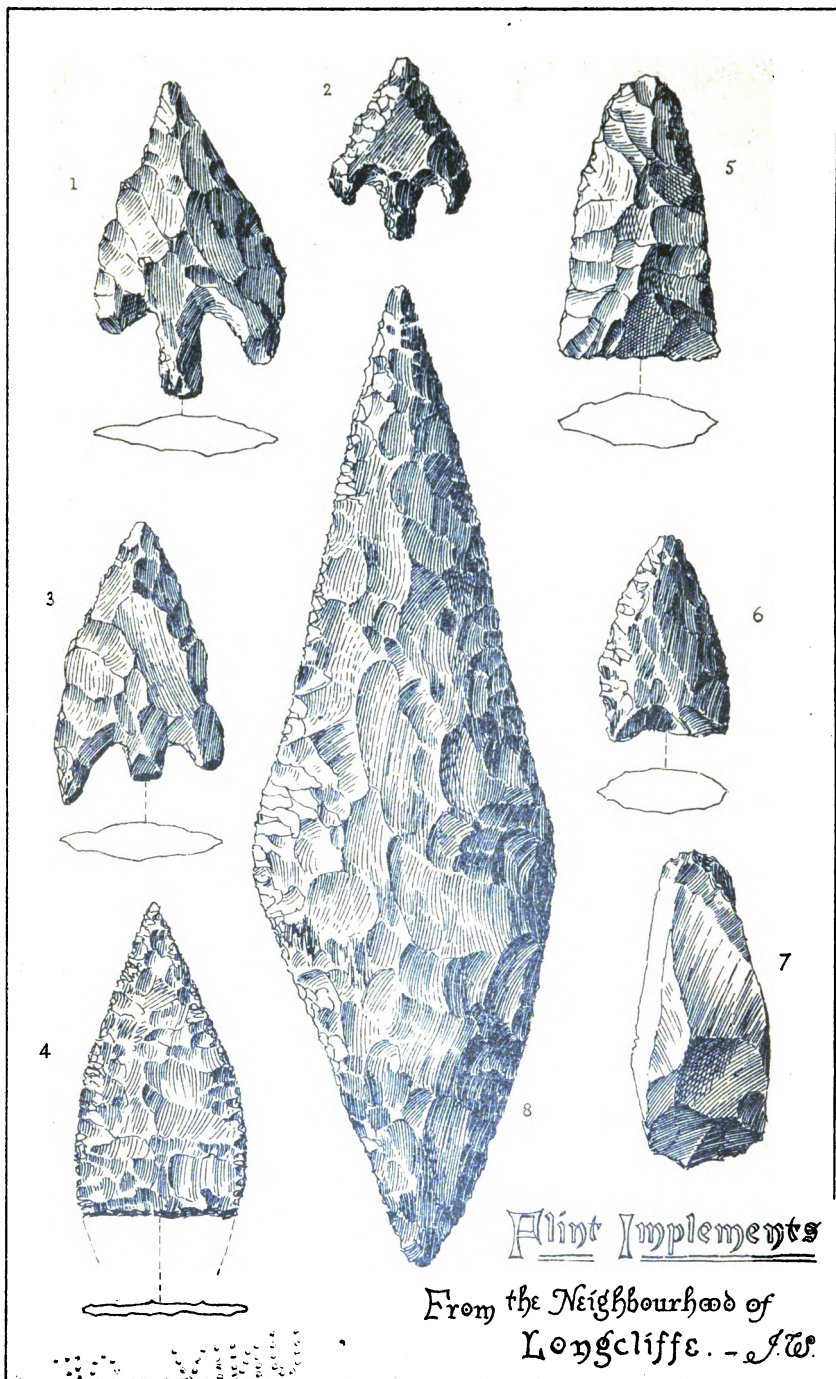
Domestic vessels of the same age and character as the hand-made

sepulchral pottery are scarce—so scarce, that the late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt stated that we were entirely indebted to the barrows for examples. In this, however, he was mistaken. A vessel remarkably like the one sketched was found some years ago in a cave in county Durham, and associated with articles of a domestic nature; it is figured in Greenwell's "Barrows," p. 107. Professor Boyd Dawkins, in his *Early Man in Britain*, p. 275, states in reference to the Neolithic inhabitants of this land, that "their vessels are coarsely made by hand and very generally composed of clay, in which small pieces of stone, or fragments of shell, have been worked. They are brown or black in colour, and very generally have had *rounded bottoms*, from which it may be inferred that they were not intended to stand on tables, but were placed in hollows on the ground or floor. Sometimes they are ornamented with patterns in right lines or in dots." Elsewhere in the same work (page 267), in making mention of the hut circles of Fisher-ton, near Salisbury, he states that "fragments of pottery, not turned in the lathe, plain, or ornamented with incised curves, right lines, or lines of dots," were found associated with spindle-whorls, bone weaving-combs, bone needles, stone grain-rubbers, flint implements, and remains of dog, goat, short-horn, horse, pig, &c. Fragments of hand-made pottery have frequently been found similarly associated in other caves.

A spindle-whorl (Pl. II., Fig. 2) of hard black shale was found on the north side of the cave. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and bears lathe marks on one side, the other being rough. There is figured in Evans' *Stone Implements*, p. 392, a whorl found in Yorkshire which agrees with this in every detail. These whorls were used to maintain the rotary motion of the spindle in the act of spinning with the distaff and spindle, a mode which was displaced by the spinning-wheel, so often seen in our museums.

An iron spade-like instrument (Pl. II., Fig. 1), about 2 feet long, was picked up from between some stones. It differs from a spade in having its broadened end oval and only about 2 inches across. It has been suggested that it is an old plough-spade for scraping off the clay from the share. Although considerably rusted, its condition

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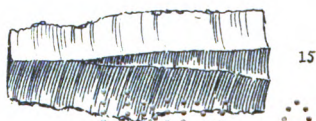
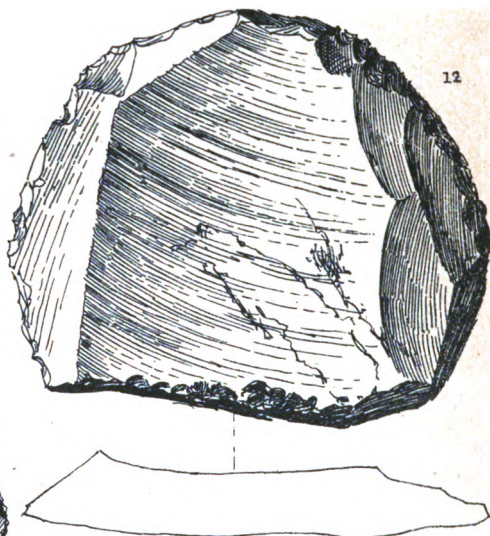
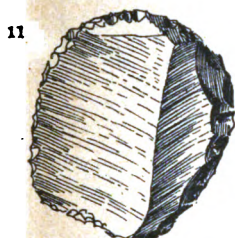
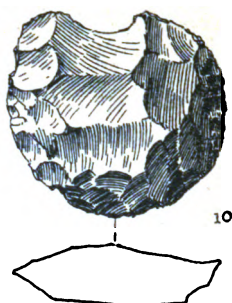
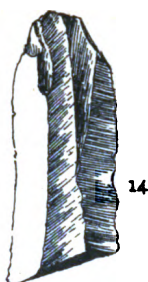
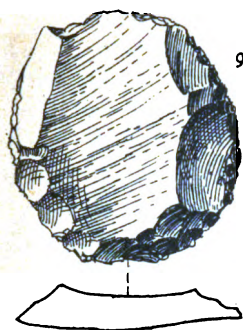


by no means implies a great age ; and in this respect it contrasts with two iron objects, rings or buckles, which are now reduced to a mere ochreous mass.

Last to be noticed are a few flint chippings, of very nondescript shapes, which were noticed in turning over the soil. It is well to mention here some beautiful flint implements found in a field in the vicinity by Mr. Broadhead, a farmer close by, and a few by Mr. Rains upon his land, a typical assortment of which are figured on Plates III. and IV. all full size. Some of the arrow heads are really beautiful objects, especially a delicately chipped leaf-shaped one. There are also a spear head, a considerable number of horse-shoe-shaped and other scrapers, two broken celts, and many flakes. Most of these were turned up at different times in ploughing. Whether the locality is unusually rich in these implements, or these gentlemen are more intelligent and watchful than their neighbours generally, it is difficult to say. It should be stated that none of these are palæolithic ; in the Midlands and North, implements of that period are found only in caves.

The antiquity of the " finds," the uses to which the cave has been put, and the possibilities of the projected exploration must now be considered. As already stated, the fauna are of the Recent period of geology, a period the commencement of which, geologically speaking, is but as yesterday, and yet which stretches back in all probability millenniums before human history, and laughs to scorn the boasted antiquity of Egypt and Assyria. The fauna, then, give a wide range of time for our " finds"—they may be 500 or 5,000 years old ! The wild cat, the red deer, and the short-horn indicate no very recent date. The pottery is more decisive. There is a consensus of opinion, it is difficult to say exactly upon what grounds, that wheel-made pottery was unknown in this country before the Roman occupation. Again, the pre-Saxon or " Keltic " round barrows, the hand-made pottery of which, as just observed, has many parallels to that of our cave, do not precede that occupation by any great lapse of time, and certainly some of them were contemporary with it. The hand-made pottery, it may be observed, is quite unlike that of the Saxons. The spindle-whorl has also something to say. Although the

distaff and spindle lingered in some parts of Scotland and Ireland until the last century, they have so long gone out of use in England that these whorls, which are frequently picked up, are popularly invested with a certain amount of magic, and known as "Pixy's Wheels," their original use having long been forgotten. But the fact that this whorl was turned in a lathe implies a considerable civilization such as obtained in Britain under the Romans, when we do, as a fact, first meet with turned objects. These, when taken together, point to the cave being used for some purpose at a time not far removed from the period of the Roman occupation : and this is strikingly borne out by the results of exploration of many of our English caves. These all give the same testimony ; in the upper parts of their floors, or even upon the surface itself, have been found Romano-British objects, as fibulæ, brooches, and pins of bronze, silver, and gold, Roman coins and British imitations of them, Samian and other Roman pottery, hand-made pottery, implements of iron and bronze, &c. Notable examples of such caves are those of Settle, Buxton (Poole's Hole), Kirkhead, Cresswell, and Ilam, in Staffordshire. It has been suggested that such caves were used as places of retreat by the Romano-British during the Saxon invasion. It should also be remembered, as the recent excavations of General Pitt Rivers at Cranborne Chase and places in Wiltshire so forcibly prove, that while the Keltic Britons were copying the civilization and manners of their Roman masters, the ruder aboriginal "long-heads" were still living in much their old style upon the hills and moors. And while the former were priding themselves on their Samian ware, the latter were content with their rude, half-fired, hand-made pottery, with such cheap and coarse wheel-made ware as they could afford to buy. A similar state of things obtains at the present day wherever a higher civilization comes into contact with a lower one ; and most conducive to it were the social and political conditions of Western Europe at the dawn of history. While in civilization at large there has been a constant forward march in culture, yet its rate has not been uniform throughout ; and at every stage there has been a falling out of ranks to remain stationary or even to begin a retrograde movement. The time was when metal was unknown, then came in bronze, then came iron. But



Alint Implements

From the Neighbourhood of
Longcliffe. - J.W.

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metal has not even yet displaced everywhere the use of stone for implements. It is this overlap of ages (Neolithic, Bronze, Iron), if *ages* they can be called—rather *stages* of culture—which makes the presence and absence of these materials no safe guide as to order in time.

It must not be overlooked that we have no proof of the contemporaneity of the two kinds of pottery in this cave. The hand-made may be centuries older than the wheel-made. The large hand-made bowl, at least, was found broken very near the surface, apparently where it was placed, and whether it had been there 1,300 or 2,000 years, it shows how little changed and disturbed has been the cave during this long period. It could well occur then that objects of pre-Roman, Roman, and even Mediæval date might lie commingled in the loose upper soil of a cave floor.

The age of the older human bones still remains untouched. The great majority of British and Continental caves hitherto explored have been at one time or other burial places; and the modes of burial were similar to those of the barrows, that is, the skeletons, when not disturbed, have usually been found in a sitting or contracted attitude. In fact, the chambered (and perhaps oldest) barrows may be regarded as artificial caves. The half-exposed chambers, constructed of massive slabs of limestone, of Minninglow, not far from Rains Cave, instantly suggest this idea. To judge from the celebrated cave of Aurignac, in France, and that of Perthi-chwareu, Pembroke, both of which seem to have remained undisturbed up to the time of their modern discovery, burial caves had their entrances blocked up with large stones, and thus those at the mouth of Rains Cave may be explained. If the parallels between caves as a burying place and the chambered barrows be accepted as proofs of their contemporaneity, then we must, indeed, give a greater antiquity to these human remains of Rains Cave than the period of the Roman occupation.

This cave has also been used as a dwelling-place; the condition of many of the animal bones already alluded to, the fragments of charcoal, and the domestic pottery, all tend to prove this. One can scarcely think that so low, wretched, and damp a place was ever

used as a *permanent* residence, more probable is it, that it was again and again temporarily occupied by passing hunters, fugitives, and wanderers of all sorts, both before and after it was used for sepulchral purposes.

It will be seen from what has been said above, that so far the "finds" of Rains Cave carry us back to the time when history loses itself in the mist of fable, and to the dense gloom of pre-historic time beyond, when geology and archæology become our only guides. But farther back, how far we cannot say, is that as yet but dimly descried condition of things, known geologically as the Pleistocene period. This period was a cycle of mighty confluent glaciers which swept over all north-western Europe, rounding its hills, deepening its valleys, and grinding out rock basins, with warm intervals, in the sub-tropical portions of which the hippopotamus and rhinoceros wallowed in the marshy valleys, and elephants (of both living and extinct species) roamed amid forest glade and jungle, while cave-lions and hyænas devoured their prey in the dark recesses of the caves. But in the more temperate conditions which immediately preceded and succeeded these warmer times, these were replaced with vast herds of bison and urus, migrating annually, north and south, across an unbroken alternation of hill and dale, forest and prairie, now represented by Spain, France, and England; and the cave-lion and hyæna gave place to the cave-bear. But as the northern glaciers approached, these in their turn were replaced by the unwieldy mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, the musk sheep, arctic fox, reindeer, and glutton. It was some time during this period, whether before or during these warm intervals of the epoch of glaciation it is difficult to say, that Palæolithic man found his way into the west. The peculiar flint and bone implements, and the rough but boldly scratched drawings of the animals (now extinct) that he hunted, and occasionally the bones of his own body, with those of the heterogeneous crowd of animals above-mentioned, in many a cave and many a river gravel, are the almost sole mementos to us of the world in which he lived and moved.

A bone cave, now that its hieroglyphics are interpreted, is to the archæologist what an ancient record or inscription is to the historian

—a key to unlock the past. And the past it unlocks is mysterious and marvellous. Small wonder, then, that the discovery of a bone cave should be hailed with delight by those who know the value of such caves. So far, Rains Cave has shown no traces of the Pleistocene period, but this is not strange, seeing that its upper soil only has been turned over. When it comes to be properly excavated there is little doubt that it will contribute its quota towards the history of that far-back past.

Allestry Church Lands : Report of a Commission of 1682.

BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

QN November 16th, 1682, a Commission met at Derby, to hold an enquiry under a Statute of 34 Elizabeth entitled "An Act to addresse the misimployment of Lands Goods and Stocks of money heretofore given to Charitable Uses," with regard to the alleged misapplication of the rents of certain lands at Markeaton that had, from time immemorial, been applied to the repair of the church of Allestree. The Commission reported in favour of the parish ; all the arrears that had been appropriated, as well as the costs of the suit, had to be refunded to the churchwardens by the defendants. A brief abstract of this report appeared some years ago,* but it has been suggested that it is of sufficient interest to warrant its being printed in full. The transcript is taken from a contemporary copy in the parish chest at Mackworth, written by Jo. Hayne, clerk to the Commissioners ; it covers eighteen folio pages, and is widely written in a legal hand. The Commission met to draw up their report on May 5th, 1683. The Great Seal was affixed thereto, and it became a Chancery decree on July 3rd of the same year ; and on the following 10th of August, the churchwardens append to this copy of the decree the receipt for the payment in full of Mr. Edward Mundy's moiety of the sum decreed. It is rather curious that there is no like entry with regard to the payment of Mr.

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., pp. 293-5.

Gilbert Mundy's moiety. There is a modern copy of this decree with the parish papers at Allestry.

ALLESTRY CHURCH LANDS.

Report of a Commission of 1682.

At Derby in the County of Derby on Saturday the Fifth day of May in the Five and Thirtieth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles the Second

Whereas by an Inquisition taken at Derby aforesayd, the Sixteenth day of November last past before us Rowland Okeover Esq Thomas Ruddyard Esq Mathew Smyth Henry Lowe Joseph Parker and Gervas Raynor gentlemen by virtue of A Commission under his Majesties Great Seale to us and others directed for the due Execution of a Statute made in the Court of Parliament holden the Seaven and Twentieth day of October in the Three and Fortieth year of the Raigne of Elizabeth late Queene of England deceased entituled Audit to redresse the misemployment of Lands Goods and Stocks of Money heretofore given to Charitable Uses by the Oathes of Samuell Bradshaw Anthony Bradshaw Thomas Wetton William Hunter Robert Fletcher Andrew Jacques Richard Clayton Thomas Wilson Thomas Cockayne Robert Rowland John Carrington Robert Newton Richard Squire John Spencer and George Porter gen. lawfull men of the said County It is found and appeareth that certaine closes or parcells of Ground Situate lying and being in Marton alias Marke Eaton feild in the parish of Mackworth in the said County of Derby called Sawcy Hill formerly lying open in the said field and now inclosed and divided into Three Closes or parts have all the tyme whereof the memory of men is not to the contrary belonged and the Rents Issues and proffitts thereof (till about Twenty Eight yeares since) byn employed towards the repaire of the parish Church of Allestry in the said County called St. Edmunds as was proved to the said Jury not onely by the Testimony of divers credible Witnesses Examined upon Oath, But also by severall Deases, made of the premises by the

Churchwardens and other Inhabitants of the said Parish of Allestry, to wit, one Lease of A moyety of the premises made in the Six and Thirtieth yeare of the Raigne of Kinge Henry the Eighth by the then Wardens of the said Parish Church of St. Edmund in Allestry to one Richard Kindar for Thirty yeares paying to the said Wardens and Theire Successors Wardens of the said Church Two and Twenty pence yeare by Rent at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, Another Lease made of the whole ground called Sawcy Hill in the Eleaventh yeare of the Raigne of our Late Queene Elizabeth by the then Churchwardens and other parishioners of the said Parish of Allestry to the said Richard Kindar for Thirty yeares paying yearly to the said Churchwardens and Theire Successors Foure Shillings at the feast of our Lord God onely, Which said Richard Kindar by Indenture in the Seaventeenth yeare of the said Queene Elizabeth did Assigne A moyety of the premises to one William Hardy, and to the Sealeing of the said Assignement, one Edward Mundy (then Lord of the Mannor of Allestry aforesaid) was a Witness, One other Lease made in the Two and Fourtieth yeare of the Raigne of the said Queen Elizabeth by the churchwardens and other inhabitants of Allestry to Richard Collier and Thomas Bakor for One and Twenty yeares, paying yearly to the Churchwardens and other Sucessors Churchwardens of the said Church, to the use of the same Church the yearly rent of Twenty Six Shillings and Eight pence, And one other Lease made in the Eighteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Late Sovereigne Lord Kinge James by the then Churchwardens of the said parish or Church to one Richard Jackson, for One and Twenty yeares, at and under the yearly rent of Three and Thirty Shillings and Four pence.

And it is further found by the said Jurors upon oath, That one John Mundy late of Marke Eaton Esq., Eight and Twenty yeares sinse, to wit, in the yeare of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred fifty and foure (beinge then Lord of the Mannor of Allestry and a powerful Man and taking advantage of the then rebellious and distracted tymes) caused the then tenant of Sawcy Hill to Attorne Tennant to him and since that tyme the said John Mundy received

the rent of the said ground and withhold the same from the said parish Church of Allestry till the tyme of his death which was on the nineteenth day of March then last, And that after his death William Mundy Esq Son and Heire of the said John Mundy possessed himselfe of the said ground and withhold the same from the said Church of Allestry till he dyed, which was the Two and Twentieth day of September last past, after whose death Francis Mundy Esq Son and Heire of the said William Mundy possessed himself of the said Sawcy Hill and was then in possession thereof and still withholds the same from the said Church, And it is further found by the Jurors aforesaid upon Oath, That there is a certain Cottage House in Allestry aforesaid with A Yard, Orchard, backside, and Garden, One piece of Meadow in Mickle Meadow by Estimation Two Acres, and A halfe of Arrable Land, to wit, One Land thereof in the Abbey feild containing Three Roods, and Three Lands thereof being Three Roods in the Heltfeild ; One had (head) land in Croshill feild conteyning halfe an Acre, and One had land halfe an Acre in Broadfeild, And one beast gate or grasse in the cow-pasture lying within Allestry aforesaid All which have likewise tyme whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary belonged, and the Rents thereof, (till about nine years sinse) byn Employed towards repaire of the said parish Church of Allestry, As appeareth to the said Jury by Antient Witnesses Examined by the said Commissioners in evidence to the said Jurors and alsoe by a Lease thereof made the Foure and Twentieth day of June in the Tenth yeare of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles the first by Nicholas Collyer and William Sadler then Churchwardens of the said Parish Church of Allestry with the consent of the Cheifest Inhabitants, to one Thomas Peate, for one and Twenty yeares, under the yearely Rent of Forty Shillings payable the Second of February and the second of July by equall portions, And that at after the expiration of that Lease the then Churchwardens in consideration of a Fyne of Foure and Twenty pounds (which was laid out in repairs of the said Church) made a new Lease to the said Peate for his life and foure yeares after, which last Lease expired above nine yeares since And then the aforesaid John

Mundy Esq got the then Tenant of the said house and Lands last mentioned to Attorne to him, and since that tyme till the aforesaid tyme of his death had withheld the Rents and Profitts of the said Howse and Lands from the said parish Church, And since his death the said William Mundy his Heire withheld the same dureing his life And the said Francis Mundy Heire of the said William doth as yet withhold the same And it is further found by the said Jurors upon Oath That the said grounds called Sawcy Hill dureing the tyme the same were withheld by the said John Mundy, were worth Three and Thirtie Shillings and Foure pence Rent by the yeare, And that the said howse and Lands in Allestry were (during the tyme they were withheld by the same John Mundy worth Fourty Shillings Rent by the yeare, And the said Jurors did further find That the said John Mundy dyed possessed of A very great personall Estate, And that Gilbert Mundy of Allestry aforesaid gentleman and Edward Mundy gentleman Two of his younger Sonns Administred of A great part thereof To the value of Above Six Thousand pounds As by the said Inquisition hereunto Annexed more at large it doth and may appeare

Nowe wee the said Rowland Okeover Thomas Ruddyard Mathew Smyth Henry Lowe Joseph Parker and Gervas Rayner haveinge fully Examined and considered the Matters and things in and by the said Inquisition fownd, As alsoe haveing weighed and considered what hath byn objected and said in defence by the said Francis Mundy Esq the Heire at Lawe and the said Administrators Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy and every or any of them, and Sir Symon Degge their councell who was present at swearing the said Jury to make Challenge thereunto, and alsoe at Examination of the Complainants Witnesses and other proofes, and had free Liberty to make what defence they then could, And not only soe, but upon the motion of the said Sir Symon Degge, Wee the said Commissioners Adjourned the said Jury till the 27th of January then next following that the said Mr. Mundy might have tyme to inspect their Evidences and make further defence of what was charged and proved against them, whereupon and upon heareing and debateing the full matter and what hath byn proved

or said or either side, Wee doe (by virtue of the said Statute and Comission and the power and authority tous thereby given) Order Adjudge and decree that the aforesaid Francis Mundy shall within One Moneth next after notice of this our Decree Judgment and Order to him given peaceably and quietly leave and yeild us and deliver to the Churchwardens of the Parish Church of Allestry aforesaid then beinge, possession of the aforesaid Closes or parcells of ground and premises lying and being in Marton alias Marke Eaton feild in the said Parish of Mackworth called Sawcy Hill, And alsoe of the aforesaid Cottage House in Allestry aforesaid with the yard, orchard, backside, and Garden, and of the aforesaid Meadow and Lands in Mickle Meadow Abbey field Croshill feild and Broadfeild and the beast grasse in the cowpasture in Allestry aforesaid with theire and every of theire appurtenances and permit and suffer the said Churchwardens of the said parish Church of Allestry aforesaid and theire Successors for the tyme being, forever, hereafter peaceably and quietly to have hold occupy possesse and enjoy the same and every parte and parcell thereof and receave have and take the Rents Issues and Proffitts thereof which we order and decree from henceforth forever hereafter be employed disbursed and layd forth in repaires of the said parish Church of Allestry as there shall be occasion for the same And if in case the said Francis Mundy or any person by his order or for his use, shall (at and before the tyme of notice of this our order and Decree to him given at aforesaid) have received any Rents Issues or Proffitts of all or any the aforesaid Closes parcells of ground howse Lands and premises or any part and parcell thereof, Then he the said Francis Mundy shall upon demand thereof made as aforesaid pay such Rents Issues or Profitts by him or them received had or taken to the said then Churchwardens of the Parish Church of Allestry to be employed and Layd forth for and towards the repaire of the said parish Church of Allestry as aforesaid.

And whereas it appeares to us the aforesaid Commissioners by the aforesaid Inquisition that the aforesaid Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy have administered of the Personall Estate of the

aforesaid John Mundy and have Assetts in their hands sufficient to pay and satisfie all the Rents and Issues and profitts of all the aforesaid Closes Grounds howse Lands and premises by him the said John Mundy receaved had and taken with a very great overplus, Wee doe hereby further Order Adjudge and decree that the aforesaid Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy shall within One Moneth next after notice of this our said Order Judgement and decree and demand of them made, pay, or cause to be payd unto the Churchwardens of the said parish Church of Allestry, then being the sum of sixty foure pounds and Thirteene Shillings and fourepence for and in Respect of the said Rents Issues and profitts of the said Lands and Premises of the said John Mundy in his life tyme receaved and taken as aforesaid, And that the Acquittance or Receipt of the said Churchwardens shalbe A good and sufficient discharge to the said Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy for payment thereof, which said Sume of Sixty foure pounds Thirteene Shillings and foure pence Wee doe hereby likewise Order Adjudge and Decree shall be imployed and layd forth in repaire of the said Parish Church of Allestry aforesaid.

And we doe further Order Adjudge and decree that the said Gilbert Mundy and Edward Mundy shall also pay and satisfie to the said Churchwardens of the said parish Church of Allestry aforesaid the further Sume of Seaven pounds upon One Moneths notice of this decree, and demannd thereof made out of the personall Estate of the John Mundy deceased for and towards the damages Costs and Charges of the parishioners of Allestry aforesaid by them Sustained and expended, and towards sueing forth the said Commission and the prosecution thereupon in and about obtaining the said Inquisition and this Decree.

In Witnes whereof wee the aforesaid Commissioners to this our present order and decree have put our hands and seales this day and yeare first above written

A true copy examined by

JO: HAYNE

Clerk to ye Commissioners.

Received this 10th of August 1683 of Mr. Edward Mundy the full Sume of Thirtyfive pounds Sixteene shillings and Eightpence being in full for his halfe Moiety of the foregoing Decree in Chancery for the use or Repares of St. Edmonds church in Allestry as in the recited Decree is mentioned

by us SAMUEL WARD Churchwardens.
W. COLLIER JUNR

Derbyshire Easter Dues.

AS throwing further light upon the ancient Easter church dues and offerings, varying so much in amount and nature (which are discussed elsewhere in this journal under the head of "Hope Easter Roll"), the following extract from a MS. commonplace book, that formerly belonged to Roger Columbello, of Darley Hall, who died in 1665, will be read with interest. This entry was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as is proved by dated entries in the same hand.—ED.

A Dewtye belonging of oulde tyme to the churches.

Every house payd at Easter for small tythinge *ij d. iij ob.*, one garden pennye, one glebe penny, 1 fartheynge called a wax farthinge, and an other called a chadd farthinge. The wax farthinge for lyght of the alter; the chadd farthinge to hallow the fonte for christening of children and for oyle and creame to anoye sycke folkes wyth.

The parson had the garden penny for tythinge and the bishop the glebe *1 d.*, then the parsons charge was to fynde Bread and wyne to serve with at Easter of hys pasteroule, And the parishe by howshoulde to fynde every sondaye in the year 1 peny white lofe for holye bread and a halfpenny for wyne to receyve with and this to be provided.

The Coke Papers at Melbourne Hall.

THE large and valuable collection of MSS. at Melbourne Hall, that accumulated there during the period that it was tenanted by the Coke family, from which tantalising extracts have from time to time reached the outer world, are now being printed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, with exceptional fulness, from the transcripts and abstracts made by Mr. W. D. Fane, the present tenant of Melbourne Hall. The ability and long-continued labours that Mr. Fane has devoted to this toil of love are beyond all praise. Derbyshire men, of any degree of literary instinct, cannot fail to be grateful to him ; and so large a proportion of that which is already printed is of direct bearing upon our national history that historical students are sure to find much fresh light thrown in these pages upon the court history of the earlier Stuart kings.

The first volume of the Coke Papers was issued in November, 1888, the second will probably come out in the summer of 1889, and the third, with index, about the end of the present year.

The first volume begins with a few papers of the time of Elizabeth ; but its chief contents refer to the reigns of James I. and Charles I., ending with the year 1632. From the confidential position occupied by Sir John Coke, a large number of the letters are of great value, and we must refer readers of the *Journal* to the 'volume itself ; but we have Mr. Fane's kind permission to extract a few of the principal passages relative to the county of Derbyshire. For the brief notes, and for the preliminary remarks about Sir John Coke (the first of the family who resided at Melbourne Hall), the Editor is responsible.

Sir John Coke, of Melbourne, was second son of Richard Coke,

of Trusley, and brother of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley. He married (1) Mary, daughter of John Powell, of Presteign, and (2) Joan, daughter of Sir John Lee, Knight, Alderman of London, and relict of Alderman Gore. He was born on March 5th, 1563. He was educated at Westminster School, and on April 22nd, 1580, was admitted a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, being chosen Fellow of the same college in 1584. His University career was distinguished, and he for some time held the Professorship of rhetoric. It was not until he was past forty years of age that he retired into the country to live as a private gentleman, on the occasion of his first marriage. In 1613, employment was found for him in connection with the navy, and soon after he was made Secretary to the Navy. His next appointment was to the lucrative office of Master of the Requests, through the interest of his relative, Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke. In 1620, he was made Secretary of State in the room of Sir Albert Moreton; soon afterwards John Coke was knighted. In the first Parliament of Charles I., Sir John Coke was one of the representatives of the University of Cambridge. In the early Parliaments of this reign he played a distinguished part, and his speeches are fully reported in Rushworth's *Historical Collections*.

In most of the letters of this first volume of Mr. Fane's collection, he is addressed as Principal Secretary to His Majesty, and was evidently in his close confidence. Letters of his, as Secretary of State, are also to be found in the *Clarendon Papers*, and in the *Miscellaneous State Papers*, published by the Earl of Hardwick. Sir John Coke appears to have ended his public life at the close of 1639, when he was in his 77th year. He was removed by an intrigue of the Queen's to make room for Sir Harry Vane. In the spring of 1640, he moved to Melbourne, where he joined his son John, and they lived, as he states, with their wives in one house, forming "one familie." The troublous times of the Civil Wars obliged him to leave Melbourne, and he died at Tottenham on September 8th, 1644, aged eighty-two.* He seems to have

* See *Coke of Trusley, a Family History*, privately printed in 1880.

been a worthy, upright man, both in his public and private life. To the few extracts relative to Derbyshire, we have added some details of the expenditure of those days. ED.

1625, November 17, Trusley.

Sir Francis Coke to Sir John Coke, knight, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

A remembrance of such things as were observed in the houses of Romish recusants and others suspected within the Hundreds of Morleston and Litchurch, Appletree, and Repton and Gresley in the county of Derby, at such times as the houses were searched by the Deputy Lieutenants of the said county for their arms and warlike weapons by commandment from the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in Novr. 1625.

First, we found no arms save such as belonged to the trained bands, which we caused to be delivered to the captains to be used in training as formerly they had been according to the Lords' letters. I conceive that either the recusants had notice of these letters before they came to us (which in truth they had), and conveyed the arms away, or else that the better sort having had their arms taken from them about ten or twelve years' since, and committed to the then Sheriff's custody had not provided others, but I rather believe the former.

At Stanley Grange, a house standing alone in Appletree Hundred, the doors were at the first shut against us, but after a little while opened, where we found only two women in the house, who gave us to understand that the Grange House belonged to one Mrs. Vause* as farmer thereof to Mrs. Lewdell† of West Hallam, dwelling within a quarter of a mile of the said Grange,

* "Mrs. Vause" was the Honourable Anne Vause, daughter of William, third Lord Vause of Harrowden. The simple explanation of all this sleeping provision at Stanley Grange was that it was used as a school for young Romanists, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., pp. 227, 228. Surely this well-known fact must have come to the cognizance of Sir F. Coke.

† *Lewdell*, thus in the printed transcript, but it must be an error for Powtrel, the celebrated recusant family of West Hallam. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., pp. 220-223.

both the one and the other being notorious recusants. Upon search of the said house we found so many rooms and chambers as I have never seen in so small a content of ground, and amongst other there was two chapels, one opening into the other, and in either of them a table set to the upper end for an altar, and stools and cushions laid as though they had been lately at mass. Over the altars there was crucifixes set, and other pictures about it. There was beds and furniture for them in that little house to lodge 40 or 50 persons at the least. At Castle Gresley, within the hundred of Repton and Gresley, there was in one little house (not above two bays and low built) six gentlewomen of very good fashion outwardly and well apparelled, one of them being an ancient gentlewoman called Mrs. Tamworthy, with whom the rest sojourned; another of them was Captain Allen's wife, which Captain Allen had served the last year under the Archduchess, and was at London as she said; none of the said gentlewomen's husbands was there, save only one whose name I remember not. They were all recusants, and they had so many men and women servants and children that I marvel how they could lodge in so little a house. Every one of these gentlewomen had a riband of green and another of white silk tied in a kind of knot upon their left arm, and (as is reported) did use to give such ribands to divers of their friends and well wishers. I think these women were able to make more proselytes than twenty priests, for it is a pestilent kind of cunning at Brisselcote (not far from Castle Gresley and in that Hundred) being in the house of John Merry, gentleman, and half a mile remote from any town we found a Dutchman, by trade a painter, who was then drawing of the picture of one of these gentlewomen (which we had seen at Castle Gresley), beholding a crucifix painted before her a little higher than she might look up to it. At West Broughton (in the Hundred of Appletree), in two farmers' houses being convict recusants we saw such store of beds and other provision of butter, cheese, pork as is not usual in such men's houses. These were tenants to Sir Henry Merry. At Alkmanton in this Hundred

of Appletree, in two other farmers' houses being tenants to Mr. Barnsley we found the like.

Furthermore, for that we received notice from Mr. Levinge, a counsellor in the Inner Temple, and a gentleman of good credit, that there had been examinations taken in Leicestershire by the Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenants there, and that one of the examinants had confessed that there had been formerly divers meetings secretly in Charnwood Forest in the county of Leicester, by the recusants, and that they intended another meeting shortly after at the house of one Steedman in Over Thurstaston in the county of Derby, or else at Hedleston Hall not far from Steedman's house, who is bailiff to Sir Henry Shirley and Sir Basil Brook of Shropshire, we thought fit to search those two houses as suspected. At Hedleston Hall we found nothing, nor no man dwelling, but the house void of a tenant. But at Bailiff Steedman's house we saw a great preparation of bedding and victuals brought in whilst we were there. And we demanding wherefore all that provision was there, Steedman told us that Sir Henry Shirley, his master, and Sir Basil Brook* were expected to come thither either that night being the 2nd of November, or very shortly after, with some others, there to hawk two or three days, but we understand since that that meeting held not by reason that Sir John Merry's house in Leicestershire, and also his house at Barton in Derbyshire, were strictly searched for arms the day before which made them forbear in respect that Sir Henry Merry should have been a principal man there as we had good cause to think.

Thus have I been bold to certify you what we observed in these papists' houses; there are many other recusants and Romish affected in these Hundreds, but of mean estate.

Further there have been divers great assemblies of great persons Romishly affected under pretence of a marriage had betwixt Mr. Thomas Eare his son, of Hassop in this county, and Sir Francis

* Proceedings against Sir Basil Brook; Journals of the House of Commons, 24 April, 1641.

Smyth's daughter, of Ashby Fallows in Com. Leicester. They and Sir Francis Englefield, the son, and Sir Thomas Trentham, and others of such fashion were at Hassop a whole week together to the number of one hundred horses. They were also at Etwall at Mrs. Langford's house there, and other places in great troops, so that the whole country took notice thereof, they grew very insolent and kept company among themselves scorning us. Sir Henry Merry refused to pay almost every payment assessed upon him for the country, so that we were forced to complain to my Lord Lieutenant, since which time he paid all but those sums assessed upon him for the soldiers that went out of this county the last winter and the last spring which still he refuseth to pay. Since I had written these letters I understand that his Majesty doth call for the arrearages of the recusants now behind and unpaid which I am glad of; but I fear the most of them will now come to the Church having dispensations from the Pope; for some of them have prevented this demand of the arrearages by coming to the Church about a month since, perhaps having notice beforehand, whereof Sir Henry Shirley is one, the worst of all being church papists. Now if anything be of use in this letter you may take notice thereof, the rest will be but your labour to weed and then to burn. We think in this country that certainly the papists have some designs in hand the latter end of this summer, whereof we hope they are prevented. For my Lord D'Eyncourt I told him how it would succeed, but I was willing that he should perceive no want in me, that I might receive so much kindness at his hands as to get from him my father's book of pedigrees, which he hath kept as you know, therefore I pray you accept this as my excuse though it be not a good one, I confess. And thus with my best love remembered to you and my sister and my prayers to God for you and all yours I take leave.*

* For many interesting particulars regarding the recusancy of the Merry's of Barton Blount, and of other Derbyshire recusants mentioned in this letter, see Mr. Foley's *Records of the Society of the English Province of Jesus*, series I. and XII., *passim*.

1624, August 15, Trusley. Sir Francis Coke to John Coke Esq., at his house in the Austin Friars, London, near Broad Street.

Baronet Kniveton desires his suit to be made in Mr. Coke's month of waiting. The Court is at Derby*—to remove to Tutbury—the Duke went from Belvoir to the new well in Wellingborough and is come again to the King at Derby.

1627, April 27, Derby. Sir Francis Coke (brother) to Sir John Coke, Knight, Principal Secretary to His Majesty.

I have longed to relate to you Sir Henry Shirley his carriage of himself after his coming down from London before Easter sessions last, and how exceedingly graced by my Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas our Judge of Assize. He bestirs himself in his place of justice both in Derbyshire and Leicestershire. We have received your letters concerning runaway soldiers and mariners, and are this day met at Derby to take order for that business. We have also received letters for musters. We conceive these things are most needful for these times.

1630, September. Sir Francis Coke [no address].

Right Honourable, I am sorry that my occasions draw me towards Chesterfield tomorrow for the musters, there being none to join Sir Peter Frecheville but myself, and we must needs be two; but God willing I will be at home again upon Saturday at the furthest, and the next day wait on you at Melbourne. . . . I suppose that at this time (your occasions drawing you away so soon) that there can be but a preparation for the matter that must in further time be effected, and I do assure myself that my cousin Gresley, my Lady Burdett's mother, will always do her best endeavours to forward it. I pray you be wary in your articles betwixt Sir William Knvyeton and you, for he holdeth but by an extent of lands of Damfort, and there are so many questions in such a holding that there may be great danger without good looking to, and the grandfather of this youth is a very perverse man.

*King James, with Prince Charles, tarried two nights at Derby on the occasion of this "progress."

1630, October 14, Trusley. Sir Francis Coke to Sir John Coke, Knight, Principal Secretary to His Majesty, at his house in Garlick Hyth, London.

My Lord of Newcastle proceeding in Nottinghamshire as he did in Derbyshire, amongst others there my son William* was questioned, when he answered for himself, that he had but a small estate, and that at the time of the Coronation he was not in the Commission of the peace, and a great part of his now estate accrued unto him within these two years by the marriage of his wife. His Lordship and the rest of the Commissioners have set him down 25l. His Lordship will write to the Council not only this his answer, but will make known to them my pains in this service. I am also to move you at my good neighbour's and friends request, which is Mr. Richard Revell, of Brookhill, that you would use your endeavour to keep him from being Sheriff.† There is two of the Morewoods, especially the elder, both fit men, for that place, and divers others.

1630, October, Derby. Sir Francis Coke to Sir John Coke, Knight, Principal Secretary unto His Majesty.

Both my Lord of Newcastle and the rest of us that were Commissioners in Derbyshire touching the fines of those that did not appear at the Coronation for Knighthood have taken great care of His Majesty's service therein, and have had an answerable success, we having agreed for a good sum in our small county. Mr. Christopher Fulwood, eldest son of Sir George, showed that his father was alive in the last year of King James, and that he had

* William Coke, eldest son and heir of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, was born 29th March, 1594; he was consequently 30 at the time of the coronation of Charles I. He married, when only 22, Maud, daughter and heiress of Henry Beresford, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, from whom accrued certain small properties at Alsop and Fenny Bentley. His first wife died in 1628, and he soon after married again to Dorothy, daughter of Francis Saunders, of Shankton, co. Northampton, with whom, we suppose, came the "now estate" mentioned above. Eventually the £25 composition for Knighthood was reduced in William Coke's case to £5. See *Coke of Trusley, A Family History* (privately printed), p. 22.

† Richard Revell escaped being Sheriff; Humphrey Okeover was appointed in the following year.

no estate at all at that time, but we persuaded him, for example to the rest, to publicly say that he would pay 25l, and his precedent did much good to those that followed him, but it was agreed upon by us that Mr. Fulwood should not lose the benefit of that which he then offered for his own discharge, if Mr. Attorney General should hold him a man not fit to be charged.

1631, January 27. Ticknall. Gilbert Ward to Sir J. Coke.

Directions for levelling the court (at Melbourne) by next the gate 2 feet, and so downwards, have been prosecuted accordingly : the perfecting of the bowl alley gone on with the removing of the earth in the court. The stone got in the levelling of the court is almost answerable to the whole charge. The great works are all done for substance. In Derbyshire the Justices are not so forward in certifying and inhibiting inclosures as in some other counties.

1632, June 3. Trusley. Sir Francis Coke to Sir John Coke.

I have had conference with my nephew your son and also with my cousin Cundy concerning the inclosing of Melbourne according to your letters : and I perceive that my Lord of Huntingdon is fully resolved to go on (whether you agree or not) to inclose his own demesnes and hath the consent of the freeholders : they think it will be beneficial for the town ; but how it will be good for the poor, when the commons are taken away, I yet see not. My cousin Cundy thinketh that it will be rather profitable to you than otherwise, and I am also of that opinion, if you make your agreement warily ; . . now you may make yourself a better match than hereafter, for inclosed it will be without doubt in time ; my Lord's heart is so set upon it. And if you mind to agree thereto, you must survey yours to know what part you have of the manor, that you may have answerable allowance of commons and wastes and for your field ground that you may have so many acres of like value joining your park, as is offered as I conceive. Get a surveyor that you may trust, which is hard to do in this country, my Lord being so great an Earl.

1625. April 14.

(Endorsed by Sir John Coke "John's* charges at Cambridge from Christmas 1624 till Lady day 1625.")

From Christmas to our Lady day.

	£	s.	d.
Imp ^s for cloth to make a pair of cuffs ...	0	0	6
It for Aristotles Ethic . Græc . and Salust .	0	2	0
„ points ...	0	1	0
„ a knife ...	0	1	0
„ mending his clothes ...	0	0	8
„ 2 pairs of gloves ...	0	3	4
„ a looking glass ...	0	1	0
„ Cooper's dictionary ...	0	6	0
„ Appollinar, his Psalms in Greek Verse	0	1	6
„ binding his maps and paper inserted	0	3	0
„ ink ...	0	0	2
„ coals and turfs ...	0	8	4
„ footing a pair of stockings and peicing	0	0	7
„ a paper book ...	0	1	4
„ 2 stools for his chamber ...	0	3	4
„ a key for his chamber door ...	0	0	6
„ a curtain for his study window ...	0	1	6
„ hiring a horse to take the air ...	0	1	0
„ candles this quarter ...	0	1	4
„ shoes and a pair of goloshes ...	0	5	0
„ fasting night suppers ...	0	6	0
„ washing his linen ...	0	5	0
„ making his bed ...	0	4	0
„ chamber rent ...	0	7	6
„ commons and seizing...	5	11	5
„ tuition ...	1	0	0
	9	17	0
Add to this remaining of the last bill ...	3	16	10
	13	13	10

* John Coke, eldest son of Sir John Coke, was born in 1607. He was knighted in his father's lifetime, and died, without issue, in 1650.

1625. To Sir John Coke Knight one of the King's most honourable Privy Council and Secretary of the State to his Majesty.

The 26 of Decemb. 1625 for a fugar satin suit and hanging sleeves to it. Imprimis canvas for straight linings

Item, fine white baize to stiffen the bodice

Item, bellypeices, stiffenings of buckram and powldaine.

Item, 2 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ russet fustian to go under the skirt, and wearing sleeves.

Item, 5 dozen of buttons for breast and collar and sleeves.

Item, 1 gross 8 dozen of large buttons for hanging sleeves and hose.

Item, 1 ounce $\frac{1}{2}$ loop lace for hanging sleeves and collar.

Item, 4 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ of homes (pun ?) fustian to line the hose for pockets.

Item, fine dutch baize to go on the outside of the hose.

Item, fine buckram to border the hanging sleeves.

Item, Ribbon for the waist.

Item, 3 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8d Ribbon for the knees.

Item, 1 yard $\frac{1}{2}$ of scarlet baize to line the doublet.

Item, silk to make up the suit.

Item, pinking and prinking on it.

Item, making the suit.

03 08 01

Item 2 dozen of points $\frac{1}{2}$ ° long.

Item 1 embroidered girdle

Item 1 yard $\frac{1}{2}$ of baize to keep the suit in.

00 . 16 . 06

Sum total is four pounds four shillings seven pence 04 . 04 . 07

Money received for the discharge of this bill.

	£	s.	d.
Rec. of your man January 24th 1624 ...	10	0	0
„ Mr. George Coke,* March 8th, 1624 ...	10	0	0
„ for 2 gowns, a table, (?) and a surplice ...	2	12	0
	22	12	0

Out of which £13 . 13 . 10 being subtracted there remains in my hands for present quarter £8 . 18 . 2.

Anno Domini 1625 November and December.

Monies disbursed for Sir John.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for a beaver hat and band ...	2	07	0
„ a pair of russet silk stockings ...	1	18	0
„ a pair of white worsted stockings ...	0	04	6
„ 2 pair of stockings for your daughters ...	0	05	0
„ a pair of carded boot hose ...	0	11	0
„ a black embroidered girdle ...	0	04	6
„ 4 pairs of socks ...	0	02	8
„ a cap of velvet ...	0	06	0
	5	18	8

Also disbursed since :

Paid for a dozen of silk points ...	0	02	2
„ a pair of Spanish leather hose ...	0	04	0
„ 2 snaffles ...	0	00	10
„ 2 quire of paper ...	0	00	8
„ dressing and trimming of Sir John's beaver	0	02	6
„ a hat band ...	0	02	6
„ a dozen of buttons ...	0	00	8
„ a yard and a half of ribbon ...	0	00	6
	0	13	10

* George Coke, fifth son of Richard Coke, of Trusley, was born in 1570. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, entered the priesthood, and became rector of Bygrave, in Hertfordshire. Through the influence of his brother, the Secretary, he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol in 1632, and was translated to Hereford in 1636. He died in 1646. He was one of the celebrated Twelve Bishops committed to the Tower in 1641.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for a pair of white stockings for Sir John ...	0	04	6
„ „ half a dozen pair of bandstrings ...	0	02	6
„ „ 8 pieces of diaper for napkins ...	4	00	0
„ „ a dozen of long white buttons ...	0	00	6
„ „ a pound of pin dust, with a dish and spoon	0	02	0
and 2 sureinges ...	0	01	6
„ to Mr. Fullwood by your Honour's appoint-			
ment ...	5	00	0
„ for 8 yards of black embroidered lace ...	3	02	0
„ „ a pair of russet boots for Mr. John Coke	0	07	6
„ „ a pair of Spanish leather hose for Mr.			
Secretary ...	0	04	6
	<hr/>		
	13	05	0

The 3rd of February, 162 $\frac{5}{6}$.

Paid for 3 dozen and $\frac{1}{2}$ of black embroidered hose
at 2s. 2d. per yard,

Paid for 4 dozen of narrow embroidered hose, 11d.
per yard,

1 gross of black Paris buttons,

15 dozen of black satin buttons at 9d.

2 dozens of black embroidered lace, broad,

1 black long button,

7 . 14 . 4

8 yards of black Fugard satin at 15s.

3 yards of black satin at 11s.

7 . 13 . 0

15 . 7 . 4.

9 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ of French plush at 28s.

12 . 16 . 0

28 . 3 . 4

Paid for 2 ells and $\frac{1}{2}$ of cambric

Paid for 12 yards of lace

30 . 08 . 4

£ . s . d.

Paid unto the tailor for making your silk grogrin gown and for silk and lace for the same gown 	1 . 14 . 0
Paid for an ell of crimson sarcenet 	0 . 11 . 0
Paid unto the tailor for making three baize coats (for Elizabeth, Anne, and Dorothy)* as the particulars in the bill will appear ...	5 . 0 . 0
	<hr/>
	37 . 14 . 2
Rec. from Mr. Secretary 39l. 13s.	1 . 15 . 6
	<hr/>
	39 . 09 . 8

Indorsement by Sir J. Coke :—

‘Delivered to my wife in money to buy my wrought satin suit
and other particulars of this bill, 39l. 13s.

Paid for 2 yards and a half of loom work to make
Bess and Anna cuffs and falls,

Paid for 8 yards of calico,

Paid for a yard and a half of baize to make the
child a petticoat,

Paid for 2 bands for the child,

Paid for 3 blue aprons,

Paid for 2 yards of cobweb lace for Bess,

Paid for 2 ounces of gold lace to edge the child’s
scarf,

This bill included in the former.

1 . 15 . 6

* According to the pedigrees, Sir John Coke had three daughters : Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne ; but it would look from this entry as if there was a fourth of the name of Dorothy.

Bradbourn Church.*

BY ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A.

BY the kindness of the Council of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, I am allowed to offer a few remarks upon Bradbourn Church, and in doing this I will be as brief as I can; and in order also to be clear, I have made a plan which sets forth the different periods of the church's history, as shown by the architectural character of the various parts of the building.

The intelligent study of ecclesiastical architecture was first taught us by the late Professor Willis; he it was who first opened the book of architectural history. He applied historical documents to the actual buildings, and one by one he unfolded the story of many of our cathedrals in a most lucid and admirable manner. What Willis did for cathedrals some others did for castles, and what they did for castles we are sometimes able to do for churches.

In the case of cathedrals we have the Fabric Rolls of the ancient foundations; for castles in the hands of the Crown we have the sheriffs' returns year by year on the Great Roll of the Pipe, the Close Rolls, the Liberate Rolls, and other corroborative and collateral evidence, known as the Public Records, all now happily available for use; they were not so much so some years ago, and antiquaries (who are not infallible) made great blunders in consequence.

* Read at Bradbourn, July 21st, 1888.

As regards churches we are not so fortunate as with cathedrals and castles, and we have usually to rely upon the evidence of architecture alone. Still we occasionally do have documents which we can apply to parish churches, and it fortunately happens that at least the early history of Bradbourne Church can be elucidated by means of documentary evidence. I will be as cautious as I can in my use of these documents, in reading the writing upon the wall, because, where the written record is so slight, there is always the danger of being tempted to get more out of the documents than they really give us.

In deducing the history of an old church, there are two ways of looking at it; and it must be borne in mind that very few churches in England are of one period, but have grown from small beginnings, like most other human institutions and things. Mr. Freeman, whose opinion we all receive with the utmost respect, insists that we should look at the outside of a church before going in; other authorities persist in going inside the church first. In the one case it may generally be said that we see what the church has grown to, and in the other what it has grown from. Strictly speaking, no rule can be laid down; and, certainly, the growth of Bradbourne Church is best seen from the outside, therefore I have asked you to stand here.

Now, as to documentary evidence. When the Great Record was drawn up, in 1087, the Commissioners returned that here was a priest and a church—"ibi presbyter et ecclesia." This is the usual entry. It was no special duty of these agents to make a church survey. The primary object of Domesday was to form a basis for taxation, and, secondly, to ascertain the area of the country; but the church and the mill are constantly, not necessarily, mentioned, as important objects in every community, and probably as giving a general idea of the social condition of the people.

The question now arises, Does any part of that Saxon church, which the agents of the Norman conqueror saw, still exist? I hope nobody will be startled, but I think a part does exist. I say this with some diffidence before the Derbyshire Archæologica

Society, because no one has ever ventured to proclaim the fact before. I have marked on the plan the portion to which I give a pre-Norman date.

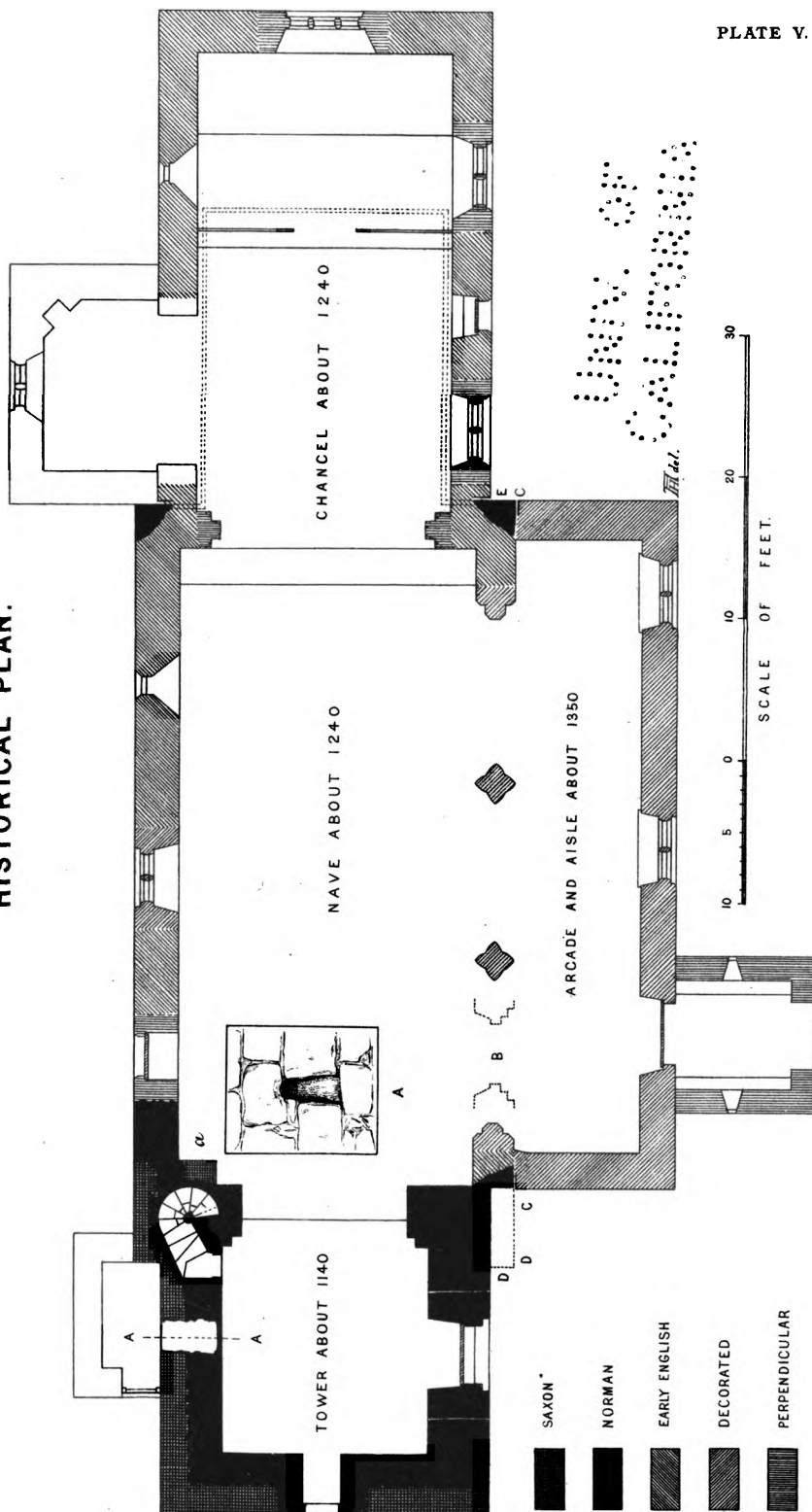
Now, as to the material evidence. We will examine it close, too, presently. And first, as to what there is not in the way of distinct and usually recognised Saxon details. There is no "long and short" work, there is no window splayed equally inside and out, no turned stone balusters, no mid-wall shafts, no triangular-headed openings, no strip-work, and no arches with continuous imposts. I will give the anti-Saxon as much as I can. We are, therefore, driven back upon the character of the masonry, and I may at once observe that the absence of the whole of the above-mentioned details does not immediately put Saxon out of the question—far from it. The variety or richness of ornamentation in architecture is always influenced or ruled by the nature of the local material, and in poor communities the builders must make use of the materials nearest to their hand. It is the natural result of circumstances. In the case of Bradbourne Church, what I call the earliest work—that at the west end and north side of the tower—is formed of just such stone as was to be found on the surface; it is not even hammer-dressed, but roughly shaped for bedding and laid in courses with wide joints, after the usual pre-Domesday manner, and specially marked and deeply pitted with the impress of age, and distinctly differing from the Norman work which has been imposed upon it. There are no buttresses to the tower, or, indeed, to any part of the church, so I make no point of this; but it may be borne in mind that the absence of buttresses is a distinct pre-Norman condition, and the absence of "long and short work" and other well-known Saxon features may be properly accounted for by the nature of the material convenient for use. On the north side of the tower, 7ft. 9in. from the ground, in the early walling, there is a rude opening, with sloping sides (A. A. on Plan), and 6ft. 6in. above it, in the Norman walling, a proper Norman window, now built up. The rude opening passes into the wall to the depth of 4ft., and is filled up on the inside. It is not Norman; its use as an opening

BRADBOURNE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

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PLATE V.

HISTORICAL PLAN.



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for light was blotted out by the Norman when he raised the tower; and if it is not Norman, what is it? and why is it there at all? We shall see later on.

The subject of Saxon masonry has of late years attracted considerable attention among antiquaries, and they have somewhat tardily recognised that there are many more churches that contain remains of this early character than have been usually supposed to exist, but they are very difficult to be certain about. The eye of a lynx, a good memory for other examples, and an experience in such matters far larger than I can lay claim to, are necessary to enable one to speak positively upon this point. So much at present for the Saxon.

Shortly after the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Bradbourne was held under the Ferrers by the family of Cauceis, and before the middle of the twelfth century the church appears to have been entirely rebuilt. Whether the new late Norman church followed the ancient lines throughout there is now no evidence to show. I think, as in many other cases, the Norman builders only made use of so much of the earlier tower as suited their purpose. Saxon towers were large in regard to the rest of the church, and were convenient for adaptation; and, taking two well-known towers for comparison, we find that Barnack tower is three feet, and Clapham tower, near Bedford, one foot six inches larger each way than Bradbourne. Moreover, the proportions of a Norman church are usually four squares—one for the tower, two for the nave, and one for the chancel. Such are the proportions of the church of Stewkley, which also belongs to the middle of the twelfth century, and as we fortunately know the extent of the Norman nave of Bradbourne, I have indicated the external dimensions of the chancel also, conjecturally, of course. (See double-dotted lines.) The Saxon church was probably much smaller, with rudimentary transepts.

The amount of use which the Normans made of the earlier walls of the tower is clear on the outside. They also utilized as much of the beginning of the Saxon nave north wall as served their purpose for the insertion of a newell stair. Inside

the church we find a block of masonry (α on Plan) which was brought into service for the same purpose. Now, the centre line of the opening before alluded to (A. A. on Plan) comes exactly half way between the west face of the tower and the east face of this block of masonry. This can hardly be an accident, and it therefore appears to show three things:—(1) that the rude opening is original work; (2) that the block α is also part of the early foundations; and (3) that the Saxon tower was wider from east to west than the existing Norman one. Into this angle, then, the Norman thrust his stair, and the evidence in the lower part of its being an insertion, you will have an opportunity of seeing. You will also observe that it is a Norman, and not a later stair, from the method of its construction in concrete, upon a wooden frame which has left the impression of the boarding or “lagging” in the mortar on the under side. You will further see that each step radiates or works off from the centre of the newell like the lines in a spider’s web, and is jointed near the newell, and has no continuous bearing across the gangway, the steps being supported upon the concrete arch. This actual stair is entered by a narrow Romanesque doorway in the tower, and begins to rise under two circular arches, and, mounting up to the level of the bell chamber, is continued in later work.

Concerning the tower generally, it speaks for itself, and is a striking thing in a country not remarkable for great Norman buildings. The masonry is not of the best quality, with fine jointing, such as may usually be found in buildings of the eleventh century; this is to be accounted for by the nature of the local material.

In every part of England we meet with elaborate late Norman doorways. They are wonderfully varied, and seem to have always been respected by subsequent builders; they are often the only Norman remains in very many churches, and are therefore very seldom in their original positions. At Bradbourne the Normans made the entrance to their tower on the west side, the usual place. That doorway you will see, now used as a window. Whether any part of it is earlier than the Norman, or indeed

what date the head and jambs of the window really are, I leave an open question. And you will also see that the great south doorway of the tower is an insertion. It has obviously been removed, and was no doubt originally the principal entrance to the Norman nave (B. on Plan). The masonry in its immediate vicinity has a tendency upwards in its courses, that no Norman waller, regularly working, would have made; and the change, which is a very interesting chapter in the history of the church, would be more apparent were it not for the rampant vampire ivy which in some extraordinary way has secured the affections of the people.

There is nothing to tell us what the Norman windows of the nave were like, but we fortunately know exactly the width and length of the nave from the straight joint at each end of the south aisle, and the Norman masonry which turns the corners (C. on Plan.) These happy accidents happen sometimes. It is not easy to understand why the Norman builders, in reconstructing the tower and nave, mainly, as I take it, from old foundations, made so feeble a junction of the tower with the nave at the south-east corner. It may be that, not wanting the beginning of the Saxon nave wall here (see dotted lines D. D.) for a stair or other purpose, they carried the new tower wall through, and, in fact, they blundered then as men often do now, and perhaps they thought no one would find out what a measured plan has revealed to us. No doubt we are indebted to the Cauceis family for all this Norman work, and with further regard to it we may also have no doubt that the tower was carried up to the characteristic Norman corbel table by them, and no further. A genuine Norman battlement on a church is, I believe, unknown, but they did finish their keeps of this period in this manner, but very plainly, as Rochester shows, and the like rude character of work survives in Irish towers of this and a later time. The Bradbourne Norman probably finished his tower with a low pyramidal roof, after the fashion of his own country, and covered the nave with a pitched roof, masked inside, if he could afford it, by a flat boarded ceiling like that at Peterborough. I have spoken of the

rudeness or coarseness of the Norman masonry here. It is what a superficial enquirer might easily mistake either for antiquity or the signs of rebuilding, but persons more versed in such matters are aware that rudeness alone is no reliable sign of antiquity.

We now come to the second documentary evidence which we may apply to Bradbourne church, the Chronicle of Dunstable, begun by Richard de Morins, in 1202, carried on year by year till 1297, and containing further contemporary entries up to 1495. It is impossible to estimate the historical value of this record too highly. Besides throwing great light upon the everyday life of the time, and the internal and external affairs of the Priory, it gives information upon the general history of the country in such a manner that many important historical facts are known solely from this document.

In the time of John the manor of Bradbourne was conveyed to Godard de Bradbourne by Geoffrey de Cauceis, who also, most fortunately for us, gave the church of Bradbourne to the Black Canons of Dunstable, in 1205. There are many entries in the Chronicle concerning Bradbourne and its neighbouring parishes between 1205 and 1290, and from some of them we are enabled not only to date a large part of the work which belongs to the golden age of Gothic, but also to understand some of the changes which, without them, must always have remained a mystery. It appears that the gift of the church to the priory was not confirmed before 1222. The canons took their first crop from "Balidena" and "Ticentuna" in 1223, and after some slight litigation in 1238, the prior was put into possession of the church of Bradbourne with its belongings, and three canons were here established, of whom one was to be responsible to the bishop, Hugh of Coventry, for the spiritualities, the prior accounting for the temporalities.

The advent of the canons to Bradbourne seems to have had much the same effect as we have, unhappily, been accustomed to see in our own day when a new vicar is appointed to an old church—the church must be restored; and this appears to have been done at once, and in the following manner:—

The Norman nave and chancel were taken down and an early English one newly built or recast with the old materials. This must have been very soon after 1238, the character of the two Early English windows remaining tell us this, and unfortunately for the credit of the Dunstable canons, we can also recognize some of their work, not by its goodness, but by its badness. Unlike the Cistercians and the Benedictines, the Dunstable Augustines seem to have been but sorry constructors. Their own Chronicle is full of their building troubles. Walls and towers were constantly tumbling down, and the accounts of restorations carried on at Dunstable and elsewhere are quite alarming. They probably enjoyed it then as too many people do now.

Here they made use of the Norman walls as far as they suited their purpose, just as I have endeavoured to show that the Normans did of the Saxon walls, and they swept away the old chancel and put up a wider one. This we know from one little feature; namely, another straight joint, at the point E on the plan. Straight joints are as godsend in architectural history. There yet remain two of the Early English windows, one in the chancel and one in the nave, and the priest's door. I can say nothing about the Early English work in the south side of the nave, because it has been supplanted, but the north wall carries the south, so to speak. On the east face of the tower is the mark or chase of the high-pitched Early English roof which impinged upon it, and had its apex cut into and level with the sill of the belfry window. I think the font belongs to this period, but it is difficult to say positively, owing to circumstances which I will touch upon later.

For the architectural story of the church we have no more documentary guides, but there is an interesting little entry in the Chronicle, under the year 1282, informing us that Ralph de Harewood, canon, died at Bradbourne on the fourth of the calends of September. I do not undertake to find a tenant for every stone coffin that is dug up, but they cannot have been frequent here, and it does happen that a stone coffin was found some years ago in the churchyard which is certainly of the time of Harewood's death.

It is now used for a water-trough ; a font has been put to a worse purpose at Bradbourne, as I will show you later on.

To carry forward the history of the church, the stones have now to speak for themselves, and we accordingly gather from their details that nothing more was done to the fabric until the middle of the fourteenth century (1350).

A considerable work was now taken in hand. The south wall of the nave was pulled down, an arcade set up in its place, and the south aisle built. At the same time a window was inserted in the north wall, exactly facing the centre of the middle arch of the arcade, no doubt taking the place of an Early English single light window, and of precisely the same design as the two Decorated windows in the south aisle. The Norman doorway, as we have seen before, was removed to the tower, and one of the Decorated period now forms the present entrance to the church. The pitch of the nave roof was lowered, as we find by the second chase on the west face of the tower, unless, indeed, this chase may be taken to indicate the pitch of the Norman roof.

As regards the style of the Decorated work, the arcade is plain and solid, and by no means devoid of dignity. The windows are large in detail, and have the peculiar feature of their hood mouldings being worked close up to, and forming part of, the string course. The hoods of both windows are terminated by heads of men and women, and these alone would fix the date. Those of the easternmost window represent Edward III. and Philippa. The king is shown with a beard which we know with absolute certainty, from his Great Seals, he first began to wear between 1338 and 1340. It shows the interest of the study of all the branches of mediæval art when we can date a window in the Peak, at least in one direction, by the beard of a king.

It must be remembered that the division of Gothic into styles is entirely arbitrary, and for the convenience of students. Unlike Classic, which has its rules, fixed and immovable, the history of Gothic architecture is one of continual progress and change, and there must therefore be a Transition, more or less emphasized either way, between each style. For instance, we say roughly

that these windows and arcade are Decorated, because they have more of the Decorated character about them than of the style that succeeded it. It would be more strictly proper to describe them as of the period of the Transition between Decorated and Perpendicular, which succeeded it.

We now come to some features in the building which at first sight are rather puzzling. First, the very uncommon window in the south-west corner of the chancel. It was evidently put in as a special memorial, but it is difficult to date it from its stone details; the forms are as coarse as they can be, but the mouldings could scarcely be finer, and it might be of any date between 1350 and 1450, in an out-of-the-way part like the Peak. The restorers have left us, fortunately, some original glass in the head, and this again is anomalous, the shield being of such a form that it might be as old as 1320, but the details of the diaper, and specially a rose of two sets of five leaves, with a small seeded centre, shows that the window must be a lingering example of an earlier style, a late instance of flowing Decorated, perhaps 1360. The arms in the window are Arg. a chevron between three horse shoes Sa. for Edensor, who, I believe, married a late fourteenth century Bradbourne; it looks at first sight like a Ferrers coat, but that family bore no chevron. To about the same time we must assign the chancel arch, and the east window, which is a good example of reticulated tracery for any one who admires such rather common-place work, which ran a long course.

We are now on the confines of Perpendicular, and to this period belongs the next window in the chancel; it may be 1380, but, as I intimated before, in a part of the world where a knowledge of the progress of architecture must have been fitful and uncertain, we cannot apply fixed rules for dating different parts of a church; the character of the masonry, and details like straight joints, and not forms of windows, but mouldings, are really the only reliable guides.

The mouldings of the parapet of the tower indisputably prove that it cannot possibly be Norman, though it may appear from below old enough to be so ancient. As a matter of fact it must

have been set up about 1450, at which time, with scant chivalry, they took out of the church the effigy of a lady of the time of Edward II., and turning it upside down, scooped out the back and degraded it to a water spout. Then also was carried up the stair turret to the roof.

The next thing that happened was also a considerable work. The roof of 1350 was taken down, the internal string course cut off, the clerestory set up, a north doorway put in, and some rebuilding done at that point from the ground upwards. The chancel walls were raised from the line of the top of the windows, the nave and chancel re-roofed with tie-beams, and parapets added to those portions of the church. At the same time a porch was planted against the south wall to bolster up this side. All these works are clearly evident from their style and the nature of their building, and the church remains at the present day, as far as the outside is concerned, in precisely the same condition as it was left when the mediæval builders departed about the year 1490.

As far as we antiquaries are concerned we have now done with the church. It is no strict part of our business to blame or commend what has been done since. You may depend upon it that the church's history did not stop in 1490; indeed, we know that later men, and particularly the Buckstons, left their mark upon the church inside. I hear of carved seats and a handsome oak gallery, an incised alabaster slab of a man and his wife in the chancel, and church plate Hall-marked with Britannia, and in excellent condition. We only know that these things have gone as much beyond recall as last week. We can only regret that a better spirit did not prevail when this ancient church was swept and garnished at the bidding of a committee of local wiseacres; for, remember, we might have had the building in seemly order, and with a "proper sense of the fellowship of humanity," have retained those items, good in themselves, which came naturally to the church, and have a far more human interest than rubble-pointed walls stripped of their original plaster, distracting tile pavements, or tawdry altar decorations. I hope I am not a crochety fanatic, but I am afraid if I ventured to say

all I thought about church restoration in Derbyshire, and before a Derbyshire audience, I might be glad to take refuge in the church tower! But it is some kind of satisfaction to know that the wholesale "restoration" which took place here, and obliterated as much as was possible of the church's later history, would be almost impossible at the present day. The world has learnt much during the last forty years, and at a great cost, and we do not now all of us think it wise to wipe out parts and fittings of churches, if they are seemly, simply because they do not come within the charmed "Gothic" circle. We recognize that a Jacobean pulpit, and even a Queen Anne gallery, is just as much a part of the history of the church, and consequently of the place, as Marston Moor, or the coming of the Highlanders to Ashbourne in '45, are of the country.

I have, I fear, been very long, but we have dealt with a long period, and perhaps I have propounded certain things which you will not accept. I remember, some years ago, after my father had shown with unerring certainty, from public records, that Edward II. was not born in Caernarvon Castle, but that he built a great deal of it, and roofed it ten years after he came to the throne, it was the custom of the custodian to continue to point out to the visitors the miserable passage room as the place of Edward II.'s birth, and to add: "A man called Hartshorne says Edward II. built this tower; but, Lord bless ye, *he* knows nothing about it!" I have, in the same way, endeavoured to read the history of Bradbourne church from the records and the stones themselves, but I am far from prophesying that no one will come here in future and say the same of me.

After the paper had been read, the members inspected the Saxon work of the tower, the ancient cross shaft, and the Norman doorway. Inside, Mr. Hartshorne called attention to the distressing harshness and nakedness, and the mischief that had been done to the church by the senseless process of stripping the walls of the plaster and pointing the rubble masonry. He deplored the manner in which the whole of the interior except the tower had

been stricken by the curse of restoration, its history so needlessly wiped out, and the mouldings of the arcade, and the font, re-tooled to such an extent that the original forms could barely be distinguished. In the chancel the white alabaster steps were spoken of as having been obtained by cutting up the incised slab to which allusion had been made. If this sort of work, added the speaker, was "restoration," it would be interesting to know what meaning was attached to destruction when the church was "restored."

Mr. Hartshorne subsequently showed the members a late Norman font, which, until three years ago, had been in constant use in Bradbourne, as a pig-trough. It was probably the font which the canons abolished when they first came to Bradbourne.

Relics of the Roman Occupation, Little Chester, Derby.

BY JOHN WARD.



SEVERAL times within the last few years, broken pottery, coins, fragments of querns, &c., belonging to the above era have been found at Little Chester, the Roman Derventio, and have been duly recorded in the *Derbyshire Natural History and Archæological Society's Journal*; but it will be observed in the sequel that much has been found that has not been recorded at all. Every year, with little doubt, many objects as above described are turned up in the gardens, or when digging to lay foundations, and most of these receive no notice whatever: an occasional coin finds its way into the box of odds and ends upon the cottage shelf, a worked stone ornaments a rockery, and the larger potsherds are broken up or thrown amongst the rubbish.

Such might have been the fate of a considerable quantity of broken pottery that some labourers turned up last August when digging at the Manor House farm (Mr. Dickens'), had not Mr. Keys, whose antiquarian interest in the locality is well known, heard, and with characteristic promptitude repaired to the spot, and recovered the "find." Subsequently he and the writer made a visit which led to the discovery that Mr. Dickens' neighbour, Mr. Mottram, had in his possession sundry coins, fragments of querns, various worked stones (one in particular most interesting), and a little broken pottery—all found at various times in his garden. He directed them to his uncle, Mr. Williams,

Duffield Road, who has quite a large collection of similar objects, mostly found when the foundations of the Great Northern Railway Company's bridge at Little Chester were laid. A recent visit of Mr. Keys to Little Chester, has led to the probable discovery of the Roman cemetery, across which he intends cutting a trench next Spring.

The POTTERY must first claim our attention. The beautiful Continental Samian ware, held in the highest repute by the Romans and the most widely diffused of their pottery, is represented in these "finds" by about twenty or thirty fragments. Several of these fragments have the usual "festoon and tassel" ornament, one has a draped female figure, another a winged Cupid—all, as usual, in relief. But the majority are quite plain, and obviously formed part of bowls and saucer-shaped vessels of graceful form and smooth sealing-wax-like surface.

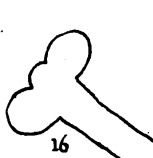
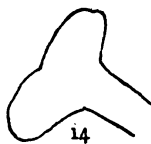
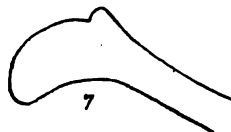
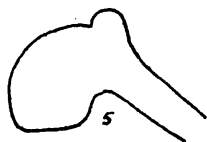
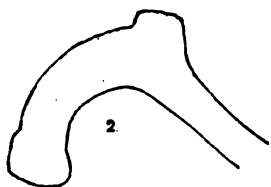
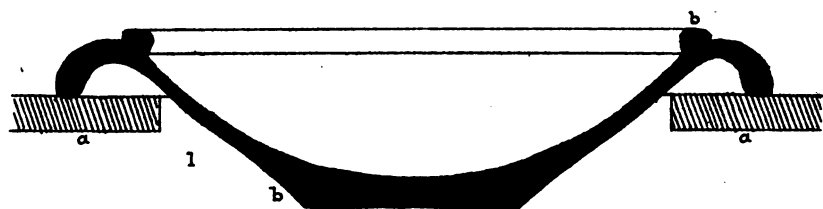
A similar number of fragments, apparently of one make, are thin, porous, light in weight, sonorous when struck, dirty white in paste, and with semi-lustrous or waxy-looking surfaces, ranging in colour from a light ruddy chocolate to black, the tint often varying upon the same piece. Some are quite plain, others "engine-turned," or perhaps better expressed as hatched or milled, several have scroll patterns in relief, not moulded, however, like those of the Samian, but trailed on in slip, and one has a simple "frill" ornamentation. Many of these fragments belong to covered vessels, or rather boxes, elaborately "engine-turned." Mr. Williams has a large piece of one of the lids; it is slightly conical, about 8 inches in diameter, and was probably surmounted with a knob. No illustration of this class of vessel is given in Jewitt's *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, but there is one in his *Grave Mounds and their Contents* (fig. 268). The rest seem to have belonged to tall vase-like vessels, one at least being "indented"—that is, with its sides *pushed in* when still plastic, to form undulations or flutings round the body of the vessel. "There is nothing new under the sun"—the writer is informed that a firm of potters not many miles from this town have a patent for this very process!

Several fragments of beautifully finished, thin and highly lustrous ware were found at the farm. Two belonged to an indented vessel (similar to fig. 172 *Ceramic Art*) of close red paste with horizontal lines of "hatched" work. Two others, one scarcely $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness and delicately "hatched," belonging to a small globular vessel, and the other thicker and belonging to a narrow-necked one, are of close blackish paste and with a highly lustrous dark grey surface.

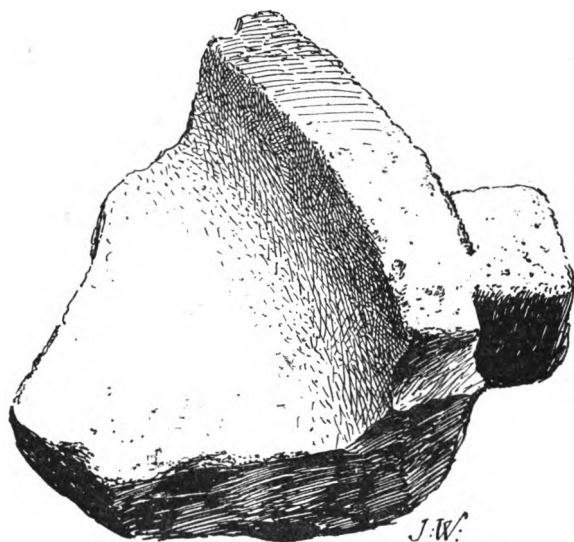
Pottery of a thicker and softer build, not sonorous when struck, and black throughout, is strongly represented among the fragments. The colour is due to the process of the smother-kiln, several of which, described and illustrated in *Ceramic Art*, have been found upon the sites of the extensive Roman potteries at and around Castor, Northamptonshire. This process consisted in an arrangement for closing the flue at a certain stage of the firing, by which means the carbonaceous fumes of the fire, and those derived from the ground rye or wheat mixed with the clay of which the pottery was made, were pent up and caused to impregnate the contents of the kiln. The surface of this pottery is frequently smooth and with a sort of dull waxy gloss—evidently produced by a burnisher when the paste was almost dry: where the surface is roughish, as left by the wheel, it is generally ornamented by burnished, but not sunk lines—hence are only seen distinctly in certain lights. Most of the vessels of which they formed parts, seem to have been of elegant urn character with brims boldly curved outwards.

A coarser variety of this pottery is almost as plentiful. It is heavier, harder, and in colour approaching a black-grey. The surface is never smoothed as above. The vessels were larger, and apparently of similar shape, only their brims, while curving outwards, were thick and bead-like.

But the larger proportion by far are a series ranging from white to buff or light red, of varying degrees of coarseness, but never so fine as the above mentioned kinds of pottery, nor so coarse as the common red to be described. The hardness and porosity, too, vary. There can be little doubt that most of these were made at the extensive Shropshire potteries; the rest elsewhere.



Roman Mortaria
from Little Chester-
Derby
Examples of Rims. 77



belonging to Mr. Williams, here sketched, it occurred to him that the brims of the earthenware ones may have fulfilled a similar function to that of the square projection on this fragment, which is undoubtedly Roman.* Probably it had three or four such projections when complete, and undoubtedly their function, like that of the rounded projections of the modern pharmacist's marble mortar, was to hold the utensil in place when *let into a bench or table*. In the earthenware mortaria the brims would admirably serve a similar purpose, and æsthetically were well adapted for it.

Fig. 1, plate vii., will explain the arrangement; *a, a*, represent the table top in section, and *b, b*, that of the mortarium let into it, the brim ledging upon the edge of the table top round the hole, and thus furnishing a firm and steady support to the vessel. The usefulness of such an utensil, fixed in such a manner, is so

* Fragments of similar stone mortaria have been found associated with Roman remains in the City of London.

obvious that the wonder is that some enterprising potter has not long ago re-introduced it.

The mortaria brim-sections shown on the plate fall into two classes—the curve and its derivatives, and the double flange. Of the former, Fig. 2 may be regarded as the perfect type; and of the latter, Figs. 9, 12, and 17 are the simplest forms. In the following list the inches refer to the external diameters of the vessels. Interiors of all, with two exceptions, studded with iron slag.

Fig. 2.— $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; coarse, heavy, light buff. Other fragments similar, upon two the makers' names are slightly impressed, but now almost illegible.

Fig. 3.— $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; heavy, light buff. This refers to the almost perfect vessel sketched above. Another fragment belonged to a larger vessel. A third, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; fine and light in weight, a well defined bead at lower edge.

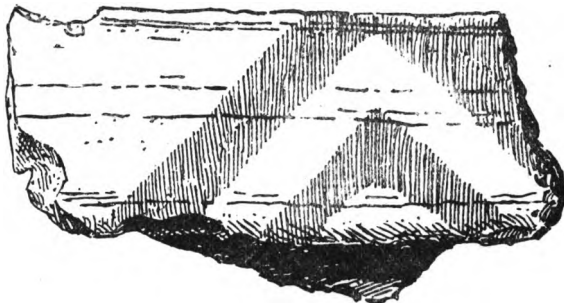
Fig. 4.—11 in.; well finished, fine, smooth surface, light in weight. Another fragment, rough, whitish. A third, moderately well-finished, light in weight, light buff.

Fig. 5.— $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.; coarse, heavy, dirty buff; peculiar in shape, and in having a name, *VIVIVIS* (but the final letter is doubtful—perhaps it is not a letter at all), in an irregular cartouch of some chocolate-coloured pigment. Fig. 2, plate vi., is the exact size of original. Unlike the usual method of impressing the maker's name with a die this was moulded by hand, and hence it may be concluded that it is the purchaser's name. This fragment has been submitted to Mr. Augustus Franks, of the British Museum, to the Editor of this journal, and to the Rev. Canon Raine, of York, all of whom concur that the inscription is unique.

Fig. 6.—Well-finished, whitish; studded with broken quartz. A very unusual shape.

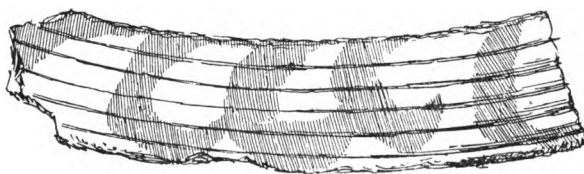
Fig. 7.—11 in.; well-finished, whitish, sandy. Mr. Williams has many fragments of this section, apparently all of one vessel, which possibly was not a mortarium, as its inner surface is not studded.

Fig. 8.—Fine, whitish, light in weight; on the face a double



zig-zag pattern in red pigment.*

Fig. 9.— $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; coarse, rough, whitish; the face ribbed longitudinally and having a rude pattern of curved bands in



similar colour as above. A similar fragment, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; light in weight, porous, and well-finished; ribs indistinct; no pattern.

Fig. 10.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; coarse, heavy, yellow, vertically striped with red bands.

Fig. 11.—9 in. compact, dirty buff; obliquely striped as above.

Fig. 12.—9 in. rather coarse, light buff, beaded along upper edge. Another fragment, similar, $\frac{7}{8}$ in., slightly ribbed.

Figs. 13, 15, 16, and other fragments, all belonging to vessels ranging from 9 in. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; faces ribbed, sometimes strongly so, as in Fig. 15; coarse, heavy and yellow.

Fig. 17.—Well-finished, light in weight, whitish.

In general character, the pastes of the second class, with the

* This illustration, and all the following ones except the next, are somewhat larger than the objects to which they refer. It was the writer's intention that the sketches should be reduced for the press.

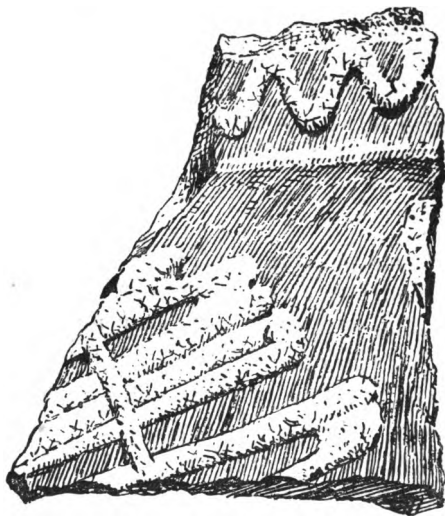
exception of Figs. 8 and 17, are heavy and yellow when compared with those of the first class.

Of a coarse sandy variety of this light coloured ware are a considerable number of fragments of amphoræ, the large, round or pointed-bottomed, two-handled vases used by the Romans for wine, oil, or honey. Upon the handles of several are impressed the makers' names, fig. 3, plate vi. being the most distinct.

Several fragments of pottery are roughly glazed—the glaze being in each case of a greenish colour. Several pieces of glass of similar colour are probably Roman.

There are abundant fragments of the common red pottery. They need no further remark beyond that they represent a variety of vessels—all large.

Amongst Mr. Williams' pottery are several interesting pieces of 17th or 18th century pottery, which deserve a passing notice. Their paste is reddish; surfaces highly glazed. The ornamentation was made by trailing or dropping thin slips of another colour upon the surface of the article. In the first of the accompanying



sketches the ground is chocolate, and the ornaments (which are much raised) are yellow and the glaze is much "crazed." In

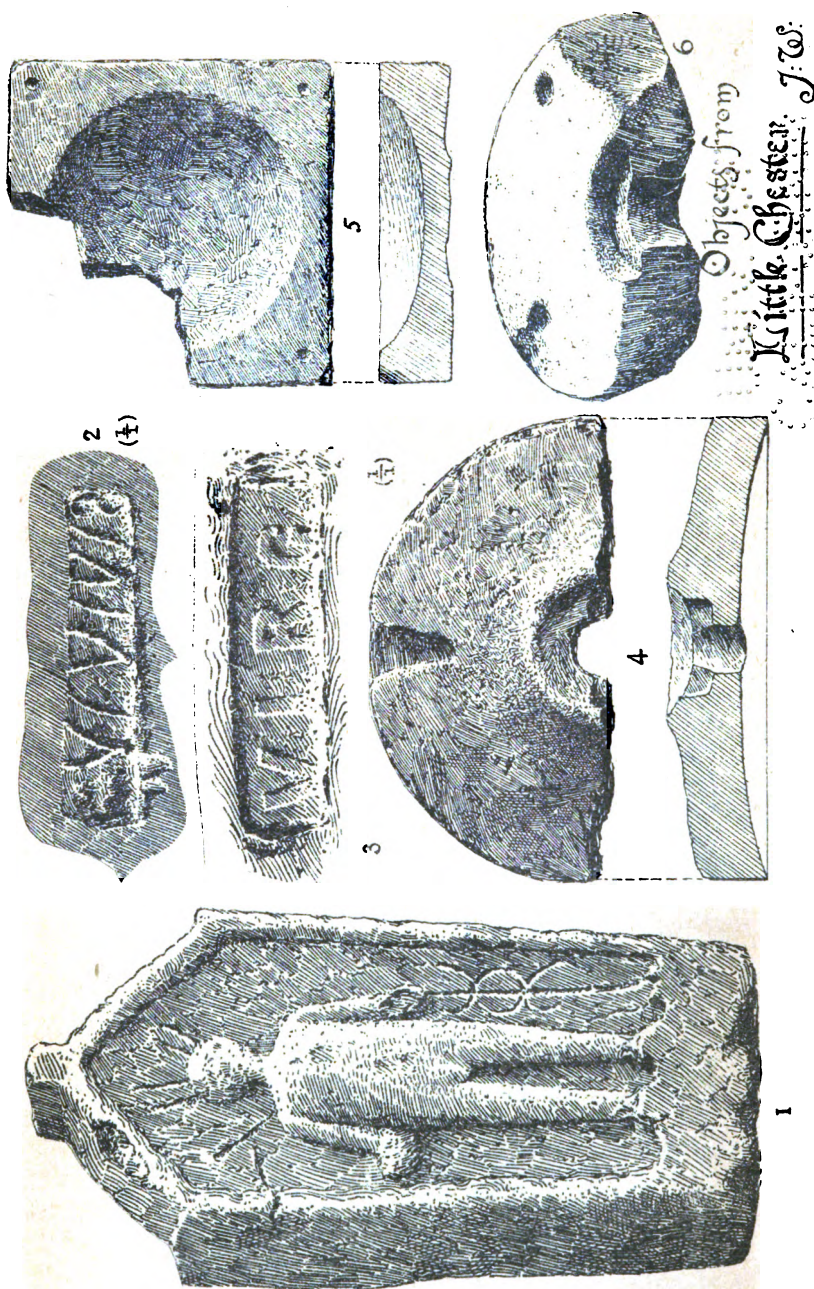
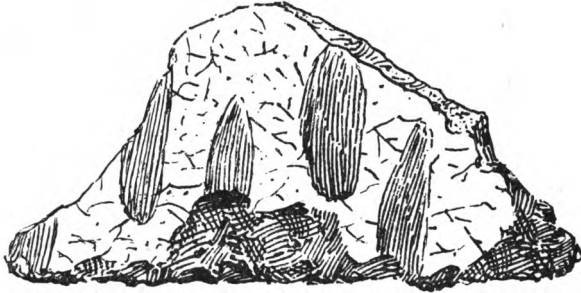


Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

the second sketch, the ornamentation was produced by drops of slip, and are dark upon a light ground. Similar pottery, made



at Tickenhall, Derbyshire, is described in *Ceramic Art*.

THE WORKED STONES. In Mr. Mottram's garden is to be seen much gritstone (its source to be entered into shortly), now thrown up into rockeries, and amongst it an occasional worked stone. The more pronounced of these are quern fragments. The upper stone given with section upon plate vi., fig. 4, is of hard gritstone, 15 inches in diameter, and from 2 to 3 inches in thickness. Its grinding surface is polished in places, and a concave as usual in querns of this period. It is clear that this stone was fitted into some mechanical arrangement for turning it, for on each side of the "eye," which is nearly 3 inches in diameter, is to be noticed the cuttings for a mill-rhine, and the excavation on the margin (seen on the plate) still further bears this out. There are other fragments of querns of very similar character, some beautifully finished, all having a general resemblance in shape to the perfect querns found upon the site of *Uriconium*, and now preserved at *Shrewsbury*. An upper-stone has the peculiar wedge-shaped slots radiating from the "eye," as noticed in the fragment from the *Haddon Fields* barrow, described a year ago in this *Journal*, the only difference being that this *Little Chester* stone is concave and thin. Fig. 6 is most puzzling. It is extremely nicely finished—no marks of a chisel are to be seen. It is difficult to understand how it could have been used as a mill-stone, for its diameter was only $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 in. Yet its lower surface is polished, and has the

concentric striations which indicate such an use. The reader will make out its peculiarities from the plate; the small holes near the edge (probably four in the perfect stone) are not deep. Fig. 5, is of very fine sandstone, about 9 in. square and of uncertain use.

But the most interesting relic of Roman Derventio is a carved stone (fig. 1, plate vi.) 20 in. high, square in transverse section—each face being $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. The top is roof-like and keeled at the ridge, the front and back of the stone terminating upwards in a gable in consequence. On the front, which is surrounded by a bead-shaped rim, is depicted in relief a nude male figure, much worn like the rim, of rude workmanship but decidedly Roman spirit. This stone was found years ago near the river, and removed to a dark embowered rockery or fernery in Mr. Mottram's garden, where the writer first saw it. When it was brought into open daylight certain incised lines were visible upon its front, which when followed up proved to be the insignia of the god Mercury. His left hand rests upon the Caduceus—the winged wand entwined by serpents given him by Apollo. The wings cannot be traced: the serpents are conventionally represented by two semi-circles and intervening circle, intersected, of course, by the wand. Starting upwards from the head are two pairs of lines—the wings of the god's travelling hat. Over the right shoulder is an indistinct line, which may represent his magical sword. The right arm terminates in a lump, too large for the hand—evidently the purse, his attribute as god of traffic. All these, with the exception of the purse, are inconsistently rendered in grooves instead of raised work. In fact, the execution of the whole is such as to preclude its being the work of a mason. For this reason we must dismiss the idea that it may have adorned a public building. Rather, as representing the god in his capacity of patron of merchants, it may have presided over a Roman officina, or taberna or shop; if indeed it did not fulfil a less honourable duty, for this convenient god was also patron of thieves and pickpockets. And what better patron could these have had? Mercury, to use an expressive term, “bested” his superiors—he robbed Neptune of his trident, Venus of her

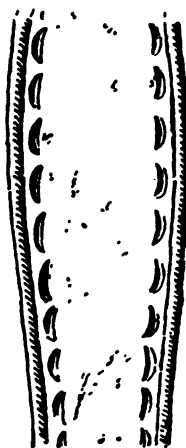
girdle, Mars of his sword, Vulcan of his tools, and almighty Jupiter himself of his sceptre ! He could make himself invisible, take any form he wished, outstrip the gods in speed ! Invested with his power, the thief must succeed in his operations against frail *men* ; privileged with his favour, the merchant need have no longer a conscience as to short weights and broken contracts ! This stone is indeed a striking testimony of the superiority of Christianity over the Paganism it supplanted ; *now*, if men do these things, it is in spite of the ideal of their religion.

Besides the above worked stones, there is one, apparently a detail of a plinth, of decidedly Roman character, now used as the corner-stone of a wall in Mr. Dicken's yard. The writer has great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Keys has purchased the Mercury, and has offered it to the Derby Museum.

The COINS are, as might be expected, for the most part much defaced. Some, however, retain their original sharpness. A few of the latter have been decyphered from time to time for their present owners, and the writer not having made a study of Roman coins, will confine himself to these statements of others hoping that by the time a further article upon Little Chester appears in this journal, the whole will have been re-examined by a competent person.

A silver coin, bearing the name "Constantinopolis," has on the reverse a figure of Victory standing on the prow of a ship, holding in one hand a spear and in the other a shield or wreath. Of small copper coins, one bears the inscription : "Antonin. Pius. Aug.," ; another has on its reverse, "Urbs Romæ," with the figures of a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus ; another, a figure of Victory, with wreath and spear ; another, "Imp. Maximinus. Aug.," reverse, "Genio Pop. Rom.," with a draped figure holding a cornucopia and paten : another, "Constantinus Chlorus," reverse, two soldiers, and between them a standard. Another coin of a Constantine has on its reverse two standards and a wreath between two soldiers ; a brass one has a beautiful winged Victory with shield and spear, the head with helmet on the obverse, being of decided Greek type.

Several pieces of BRONZE must be noticed. One is an irregular piece of sheet bronze, hammered into a convex shape: it has been suggested that it formed the boss or umbo of a shield. Another, found by Mr. Williams with some of his pottery, is a curved thin



strip, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and about 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. It has been a handle attached to some vessel after the manner of that of a modern bucket. The ornamentation is simple, consisting of two borders of punched crescents and a bead, as sketch given.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that the pottery found on the Manor House Farm was associated with bones (chiefly of oxen), charcoal and blackish earth, forming a stratum several feet below the surface, and above it was a thin layer of gravel (a former path). The former may have been the contents of some Roman rubbish heap, laid down to form a foundation for the gravel.

Since the above went to the press, it has been suggested more than once that the stone bearing the image of Mercury was a boundary stone, and that the keel-like ridge marked the boundary line. Hermes, the Greek equivalent of Mercury, was certainly their god of boundaries, but he was replaced in this respect by Terminus amongst the Romans. Boundary stones dedicated to the latter god seem to have been common. Perhaps some readers of this journal can throw light upon the matter.

Reference has been made to the rockeries in Mr. Mottram's garden. The stone of which they are constructed is from the foundations of a very thick wall running down the side of the garden. The well-constructed lower courses of the masonry of this wall are exposed in a neighbouring cellar. Mr. Keys thinks it is a portion of the Roman wall of Derventio.

A Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby, from their commencement in the reign of Richard I.

[Continued from Vol. X., p. 158.]

1260.

May 30—June 6. Westminster. Within the octaves of Holy Trinity, 44 Henry III.

Between William, son of William de Gyneleg', *Plaintiff*, and William son of Michael de Langeford, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff of 4 messuages, 2 oxgangs, and 26 acres of land, with appurtenances in Gyneleg'. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, at the yearly rent of 30 shillings, payable at the feasts of S. Martin and Easter, during the life of the Defendant, and after the death of the Defendant, at the yearly rent of 3 shillings and 4 pence at the same terms.

June 24—July 8. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. John the Baptist, 44 Henry III.

Between Emma de Tikenhall, *Plaintiff*, and Peter, Prior of Depindon, *Tenant*, by Richard de Curzun, his attorney.

Grant, in consideration of 2½ marks of silver, by the Plaintiff and her heirs to the Tenant and his successors, for ever, of 9 acres of land, and the third part of one messuage, with appurtenances in Tykenhall.

Nov. 11—25. Westminster. Within 15 days of the Feast of S. Martin, 45 Henry III.

Between Roger de Merssinton, *Plaintiff*, and Robert, son of Odo de Herebirbur', and Elizabeth, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 30 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of the moiety of the vill of Redesleye, with appurtenances, for ever. To hold at the yearly rent of 2 marks of silver, payable at Easter and Michaelmas.

Nov. 12. Westminster. The morrow of S. Martin, 45 Henry III.

Between Margaret, Countess of Lincoln, *Plaintiff*, by Adam de Condre, her attorney, and Robert de Acouere and Margery, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 30 marks, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff, of 4 virgates of land, with appurtenances in Melton, for ever.

1261. Westminster. Within the octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Feb. 2—8. Mary, 45 Henry III.

Between Thomas de Cumbe and Amice, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard, son of Eda, *Tenant*, by Simon, his son, his attorney.

Grant, on a recognizance of great assize, and in consideration of 16 marks of silver, by the Plaintiff, Thomas for himself, and the heirs of Amice to the Tenant and his heirs for ever, of 2 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Aston.

Nov. 11—18. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Martin, 46 Henry III. Between Geoffrey Marcel, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Wendlesleg' and Galiena, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one toft and 12 acres of land, with appurtenances in Feuerwyz (Parwich), for ever. Rendering to the Defendant Nicholas and the heirs of the same Galiena, one penny by the year, and doing to the chief lords of that fee, for the aforesaid Nicholas and Galiena and the heirs of the same Galiena, all other services which to that tenement pertain.

1262. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 46 Henry III.

Jan. 13—27. Between William de Buxstones, *Plaintiff*, and Richard de Goyt, and Mary, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 20 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of 30 acres of land, with appurtenances in Grene. To hold of the Defendants and their heirs, for ever. Rendering one apple at Michaelmas for all services and exactions to the Defendants and the heirs of the same Mary, and doing to the chief lords of that fee for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Mary all other services which pertain to the aforesaid land.

Sept. 29—Oct. 6. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. Michael, 46 Henry III.

Between Roger Crokes, *Plaintiff*, and Phillip le Marescall', and Cicely, his wife, *Deforciant*s.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff, of one messuage and 4 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Ekenton. To hold of the Deforciants and the heirs of the same Cicely for ever, at the yearly rent of one clove gilly-flower, payable at Easter.

1263. Westminster. The morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary,
Feb. 3. 47 Henry III.

Between Adam, son of Hugh de Roukworthe, *Plaintiff*, and William, son of William Pygoth and Alice, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 17 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of one carucate of land, with appurtenances in Hadesfeld. To hold of the chief lords of that fee, by the service which to that land pertains, for ever.

April 1—30. Westminster. Within one month of Easter, 47 Henry III.

Between Thomas, Abbot of Chester, *Plaintiff*, by Robert of Chester, his attorney, and Thomas de Cumbe and Amice, his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 37 marks of silver, by the Deforciants and the heirs of the same Amice, to the Plaintiff and his successors for ever, of one messuage and 4 oxgangs of land, with appurtenances in Aston.

April 11. Westminster. The morrow of the Ascension, 47 Henry III.

Between Phillip le Marescall', *Plaintiff*, and Roger Crokes, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by Plaintiff to Deforciant, and grant thereupon, in consideration of one sparrow-hawk, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and Cicely his wife, of one messuage and four oxgangs of land with appurtenances in Ekinton, and 5 shillings rent with appurtenances in Oneston. To hold to the same Phillip and Cicely and the heirs begotten by the same Phillip on the body of the same Cicely, of the Deforciant and his heirs for ever, performing to the chief lords of that fee all other services. And if the aforesaid Phillip should die without heirs begotten of the body of the same Cicely, the aforesaid tenement shall remain to the same Cicely, and then after the death of the same Cicely to the right heirs of the same Phillip, to hold of the same Roger and his heirs, by the aforesaid service, for ever.

May 27—June 10. Lincoln. Within 15 days of Holy Trinity, 47 Henry III.
Between William de Steyneby, *Plaintiff*, and Jocelin de Steyneby,
Deforciant.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Deforciant of the manor of Herdwik, with appurtenances as in demesnes, homages, rents, services of the freemen, villeinages, wards, reliefs, escheats, woods, meadows, pastures and all other things to the aforesaid manor pertaining. To hold of the Plaintiff and the heirs begotten of his body, for the life of the Deforciant, rendering 20 shillings by the year payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee. Reversion after the death of the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his heirs. And if the Plaintiff die without heir of his body, or if the heirs of his body die without heir, the Deforciant being alive, then after the decease of Deforciant the manor with appurtenances to remain to Roger de Sumervile and Lucy his wife for their lives, and after the decease of the same Roger and Lucy the said manor to remain to William son of Lucy and John son of Mabel (*Mabilia*), nephews of the same Plaintiff, and their heirs.

September 22. Lincoln. The morrow of S. Mathew, 47 Henry III.

Between Matilda de Gonshull, *Plaintiff*, by Henry Sharp, her attorney, and Nigel de Langeford, *Deforciant*, by Alexander de Ramesbeye, his attorney.

Grant in perpetuity, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff of that capital messuage of Barleburg', which Annora, widow of Mathew de Hauerehegg', held in dower of the inheritance of the Deforciant on the day on which this agreement was made, with the gardens and edifices to the same messuage belonging. And thereupon the Plaintiff grants to Deforciant and his heirs for ever that capital messuage with appurtenances in Hauereshegg, which belonged to Mathew de Hauereshegg, And this agreement was made in the presence and with the consent of the said Annora, she claiming nothing in the aforesaid messuage of Barleburg, except in the name of dower.

1265.

Jan. 13-20 Westminster. Within the octaves of Hilary, 49 Henry III.

Between Henry de Knyveton and Sibyl his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and William de Stabington, *Tenant*.

Acknowledgement, by the Tenant to the same Sibil, and grant thereupon, in consideration of 20 marks of silver, by Plaintiff to

Tenant of 2 oxgangs of land with appurtenances in Benteleg. To hold of the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Sibil for ever, rendering one penny at the feast of St. Oswald for all service.

Jan. 13-28 Westminster. Within 15 days of Hilary, 49 Henry III.

Between Stephen le Clerk de Mersinton, *Plaintiff*, and Robert le Clerk de Barton and Alice his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 100 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff of 2 oxgangs of land with appurtenances in Longeford. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Alice for ever, rendering yearly one clove gilly-flower at Christmas for all service, and rendering yearly to the altar of the Blessed Mary in the church of Longeford for the Defendants and the heirs of the same Alice 2 pounds of wax or 14 pence, payable at the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary and Christmas. Performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee for the Defendants, and the heirs of the said Alice.

1266. Westminster. Within the octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 50 Henry III.

Between Henry de Heryz, *Plaintiff*, by Simon de Havering, his attorney, and Agnes Prioress of S. Leonard's of Brewode, *Tenant*, by John de Prez, her attorney.

Grant, in consideration of 10 pounds sterling, by the Plaintiff to the Tenant and her successors, of the advowson of the church of Tybeshelf, for ever.

1268. Westminster. The morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 52 Henry III.

Between Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, *Plaintiff*, by Michael de Hispan' his attorney, and William de Gray, *Deforciant*, by Ingelram de Hanewrth, his attorney.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff, and his churches of Coventry and Lichfield, of the advowson of the Church of Saundiacre, with appurtenances, for ever. And the same Bishop receives the aforesaid Deforciant and his heirs in every benefit and prayer which from henceforth are made in his churches aforesaid, for ever.

1269. Derby. Within 15 days of Easter, 53 Henry III.
March 24—April 8. Between John de Grey, *Plaintiff*, and Geoffrey de Barewe and Avise his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, in consideration of 7 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of 10 shillings rent with appurtenances in Cote-grave, for ever.

March 24—April 13. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Roger de Kyleburne and Emma his wife, *Plaintiff*, and William de Wynefeud, *Tenant*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, and in consideration of one mark of silver, by the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Emma, to the Tenant and his heirs for ever, of one messuage and 2 oxgangs of land with appurtenances, in Duffeud.

March 24—April 13. Derby. Within 3 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Ellen daughter of William de Northbur', *Plaintiff*, and William Fitz-Herbert, *Defendant*.

Grant on a plea of warranty of charter, in consideration of the gift of one of her soar-sparrowhawks, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, of 1 toft, 56½ acres, ½ a rod and 3 oxgangs of land, 16 acres of wood, 1½ acre of meadow, and 5s. 3d. of rent, with appurtenances in Rossinton and Northbury, to hold to the Plaintiff and the heirs of her body begotten, of the Defendant and his heirs for ever by the annual rent of ½d. payable at Easter, and doing to the chief lords of that fee the services pertaining to the premises. If the Plaintiff should die without heir of her body, and Joan her sister should be then alive, all the premises to remain to the same Joan and the heirs of her body; and if Joan should die without heir of her body, then the premises to remain to Henry brother of the Plaintiff and Joan, to hold in a similar way. The Defendant further grants (with similar remainders) that the said Plaintiff and her tenants of Rossinton and Northbur' may be quit of pannage and herbage in the wood of Birichwode, and that they may have housebote and haybote, for burning and hedging as necessary, in the said wood, by view of the foresters of the Defendant and his heirs for ever.

March 24—April 23. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Henry Lorimar', *Plaintiff*, and Walter son of Godfrey and Cicely his wife, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 5 marks of silver, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, of 3½ acres of land with appurtenances in Derby. To hold, for ever, at the yearly rent of ½d., payable at the Feast of S. James.

March 24.—Derby, within 1 month of Easter, 53 Henry III.

April 23.—Between William de Burleye and Sibyl his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Master Ralph de Chaddeston, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgment by the Defendant to the Plaintiffs, and grant thereupon to the Defendant, of 17 acres of land with appurtenances in Chadesden. To hold of the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the said Sibyl for the life of the Defendant, by the yearly rent of 12d. payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day. After the Defendant's decease the said land wholly to revert to the said William and Sibyl and the heirs of the said Sibyl, quit of the heirs of the said Defendant. To hold of the chief lords of that fee.

March 24—April 23. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 53 Henry III. Between Adam de Grotewik and Margaret his wife, Gilbert son of William de Benetleye and Cicely his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Henry son of Elias de Benetley, *Tenant*.

Acknowledgement by the Tenant to the same Margaret and Cicely, and grant thereupon, in consideration of one mark of silver, by the Plaintiffs to the Tenant, of one oxgang of land with appurtenances in Benetleye. To hold of the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the same Margaret and Cicely for ever, at the yearly rent of one penny payable at Christmas, and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee.

March 29—April 23. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 53 Henry III. Between William le Herbergur, *Plaintiff*, and Master Ralph de Chaddesden, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgement by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Defendant of one messuage, 3 carucates of land and one mill with appurtenances in Chadeston, and 40 acres of land with appurtenances in Wynesleye. To hold of the Plaintiff and his heirs for the life of the Defendant at the yearly rent of 6 shillings and 8 pence, payable at Michaelmas and Easter. And after the decease of the Defendant the tenements aforesaid to wholly revert to the Plaintiff and his heirs.

March 24—April 23. Derby. Within one month of Easter, 53 Henry III. Between Nicholas de Blakewelle, *Plaintiff*, and Benedict son of Reginald and Christiana his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of five marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff of one messuage and 21 acres of land with appurtenances in Blakewelle. To hold of the aforesaid Defendants' and the heirs of the said Christiana for ever, at the yearly rent of one halfpenny payable at Michaelmas, and

performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee. And grant thereupon by Plaintiff to Defendants of those 6 acres of land with appurtenances in Medwe which Richard de Vernun formerly held in that vill. To hold to the Defendant and the heirs of the said Christiana of the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, at the rent of one halfpenny payable at Michaelmas and performing all other services to the chief lords of that fee.

March 24—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between John de la Cornere, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas son of Richard Tebaud and Cicely his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of 4 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of the moiety of one messuage with appurtenances in Dereb'. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Cicely for ever at the rent of one penny payable at Easter and performing all other services to the chief lords of the fee.

1269. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

March 24—April 27. Between John de la Cornere, *Plaintiff*, and Robert de Cruce and Matilda his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 5 marks of silver, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of the moiety of that messuage with appurtenances in Derby which lies between the land which William son of Herbert, formerly held and the land which John son of Peter, formerly held. To hold of the Defendants and the heirs of the same Matilda for ever, at the yearly rent of one penny, payable at Easter, for all service.

March 24.—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Roger, Bishop of Lichfield, *Plaintiff*, by Simon de Coventr', his attorney, and Roesia de Oyle, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of 12 marks of silver, by the Deforciant to the Plaintiff and his church of one messuage and two oxgangs of land, with appurtenances, in Stanton, for ever.

March 24—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between John, son of John de Shortehaseles, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph le Butiler and Matilda, his wife, *Tenants*.

Grant, on an assize of mort d'ancestor, by the Tenants, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, to the Plaintiff and his heirs, for ever, of one virgate of land, with appurtenances, in Herteshorn,

with covenant by the Plaintiff to pay 12 shillings yearly at Michaelmas and Lady day, and with proviso for the Tenants and their heirs to enter upon the land in default of such payment.

March 24—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Roger, Prior of Lenton, *Plaintiff*, and Nigel de Langeford, that the same Nigel should acquit the aforesaid Prior of the service which Ralph Musard, Nicholas Wake, and Phillip de Coleworth, keeper of the land and heir of Simon de Wydington, exacted from him for the free tenement which the same Prior held of the aforesaid Nigel in Hulm and Duneston, to wit, the manors of Hulm and Duneston, with appurtenances, and whereof the same Prior complained that the aforesaid Ralph distrained him for suit of his court of Staneleye from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, and that Nicholas Wake distrained him for suit at his court of Cestrefeuld from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, and that Philip de Coleworth, keeper of the land and heir of Simon de Wydington, distrained him for suit at his court of Wydington, from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, whereof the same Nigel, who is mesne between them, ought to acquit him. The aforesaid Nigel acknowledges the aforesaid manors, with appurtenances, to be the right of the same Prior and his church of Lenton, to hold to the same Prior and his successors and his church aforesaid, of the aforesaid Nigel and his heirs, in free and perpetual alms for ever, at the yearly rent of 24 shillings. In consideration of this fine the same Prior remits, for himself and his successors, to the same Nigel all damages which he said he had by occasion of the said Nigel not having before acquitted him.

March 24—April 27. Derby. Within 5 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between William, son of Richer' de Cestrefeuld, *Plaintiff*, and Richer', son of Weneth, *Defendant*, by William Pite, his attorney.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, and grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the Defendant of 2 messuages, 47 acres of land and 3 acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in Cestrefeuld, Newebold, Brimington, and Tapton. To hold of the Plaintiff and his heirs, during the life of the defendant, at the yearly rent of 14 shillings, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day. After the death of the defendant, the aforesaid tenements, with appurtenances, wholly to revert to the Plaintiff and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the Defendant.

March 24—May 4. Derby. Within 6 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Henry, son of William de Northbur', *Plaintiff*, and William, son of Herbert, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one soar-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff of the manor of Northbur' and the advowson of the church of the same manor, except 56½ acres and half a rood and 3 oxgangs of land, 16 acres of wood, one acre and a half of meadow, 5 shillings and 3 pence rent, with appurtenances in Boscinton (*sic*) and Northbur'. To hold to the plaintiff and the heirs of his body, of the Defendant during the life of the said Defendant, at the yearly rent of 20 pounds sterling, payable at the Feast of S. James and the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, and performing all other services to the chief lords of the fee, for the Defendant. After the death of the same Defendant the aforesaid Plaintiff and his heirs to be quit of the payment of the aforesaid 20 pounds for ever, and to hold of the heirs of the Defendant at the yearly rent of one penny, at Christmas, for all service, for ever. And if it happen that the Plaintiff die without heir of his body begotten, Robert, brother of the Plaintiff, being alive, then the tenements aforesaid to remain to the said Robert after the death of the Plaintiff under same conditions as to rent and tenure. And in default of heirs of the body of the said Robert, the tenements aforesaid to remain to Roger, brother of the aforesaid Plaintiff, Robert, under same conditions as to rent and tenure. And in default of heirs of the body of the said Roger, the tenements aforesaid to remain to Margaret, sister of the aforesaid Plaintiff and Robert and Roger. And in default of heirs of the body of the said Margaret, the tenements aforesaid to remain to Joan, sister of the aforesaid Plaintiff, Robert, Roger, and Margaret. And in default of heirs of the bodies of the aforesaid Plaintiff, Robert, Roger, Margaret, and Joan, the tenements aforesaid to revert to the aforesaid Defendant and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the aforesaid Plaintiff and the others.

March 24—May 4. Derby. Within 6 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Roger Sarrazin and Margaret his wife, Ralph de la Spanne and Agnes his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Thomas Tuchet, *Tenant*.

Grant, in consideration of 40 shillings sterling, by the Plaintiffs for themselves and the heirs of Margaret and Agnes to the Tenant and his heirs, for ever of 8 shillings rent with appurtenances in Makwrth'.

Marh 24.—May 4. Derby. Within 6 weeks of Easter, 53 Henry III.

Between Henry de Ouram and Joan, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Hugh de Dun, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgement, on a plea of warranty of charter, by the Defendant to the Plaintiffs, of the moiety of a Knight's fee in Breydeshal with the demesne lands, arable lands, reliefs, wards, services of free men, villeinages, and the villeins holding them, meadows, pastures, and all things to the said moiety pertaining, and the advowson of the church of Breydeshal. The Plaintiffs, thereupon, grant to the Defendant the said moiety with appurtenances. To hold for his life of them and the heirs of the said Joan at the yearly rent of 40s. sterling, payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day. After Hugh's death the said moiety to revert to the Plaintiffs and the heirs of the said Joan, quit of the heirs of the said Hugh. To hold of the chief lords of that fee.

May 8. Derby and York. Wednesday next after the Ascension, 53 Henry III.

Between Ralph de Cressy parson of the Church of St. Chad (*Cedde* of Langeford, by Peter le Venur his Attorney, *Plaintiff*, and Nigel de Langeford, concerning the reasonable estovers which the Plaintiff claimed to have in Nigel's wood called "le Park," and about which battle (*duellū armatū*) was waged and fought between them in the same court. Nigel, in consideration of 20 marks of silver, grants for him and his heirs that the Plaintiff and his successors, parsons of the church of Langeford, shall thenceforth for ever have in the same wood by view of their foresters reasonable estovers, viz.—housebote and haybote, for building burning and hedging. And if at any time the forester could not be found or should wilfully or maliciously absent himself, the parson of the said church for the time being is to take the estovers as necessary in the said wood, without the view of the said forester, and without contradiction or impediment of the said Nigel or his heirs. This agreement is not to exclude the parson of Langford from taking estovers in the other woods of the said Nigel and his heirs, in the same vill, in which the same were customarily taken.

1270. Westminster. Within the octaves of Michaelmas, 54 Henry III.

Sept. 29.—Oct. 6. Between John son of Inge de Cesterfeld, *Plaintiff*, and Thomas son of Hugh de Tydeswell and Amice his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 100 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff of 1 messuage with appurtenances in Cesterfeld. To hold to him and

his heirs of the Defendants and the heirs of the said Amice for ever by the annual render of 1 clove gilly-flower at Easter for all service; the Plaintiffs and their heirs doing to the chief lords of that fee the services accustomed.

Nov. 3. Westminster. The morrow of All Souls, 55 Henry III.

Between Adam de Oxeton and Amice his wife, John de Rokele and Emma his wife, and Joan and Emma (*sic*) sisters of the same Amice and Emma (*sic*), *Plaintiffs*, by Walter de Whyteneye attorney of the same Adam and Amice, Joan and Emma, and Richard Hardi, *Tenant*.

Grant, in consideration of 5 marks of silver, by the Plaintiffs for themselves and the heirs of the said Amice and Emma and Joan and Emma to the Tenant and his heirs for ever of the moiety of 1 toft with appurtenances in Cesterfeld.

1271. Westminster. Within the octaves of Hilary, 55 Henry III.

Jan. 13-20. Between John de Hampton, *Plaintiff*, and John Damel, *Tenant*.

Acknowledgment, by the Tenant to the Plaintiff, and grant, thereupon, by the Plaintiff to the Tenant of five oxgangs of land and 100 shillings of rent, with appurtenances, in Tydeswell and Whetston. To hold to him and his heirs of the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever by the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at Easter, and doing to the chief lords of that fee the services accustomed.

1272. Lincoln. The morrow of Hilary, 56 Henry III.

Jan. 14. Between Henry Parfey de Benetlegh, *Plaintiff*, and Nicholas de Effedecote (Offcote) and Matilda, his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, by the Defendants, for themselves and the heirs of the said Matilda to the Plaintiff and his heirs for ever, of 5 acres of land, with appurtenances in Fennibenetlegh. And grant thereupon by the Plaintiff to the said Nicholas of a messuage, with appurtenances in the same vill, lying between the messuage of Bertar' (*sic*) and that of Robert de Bridlowe. To hold to the said Nicholas and his heirs for ever of the chief lords of that fee by the services accustomed.

Lincoln. The morrow of the Purification, 56 Henry III.

Feb. 3. Between John Basset de Sapcote, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph Basset de Sapcote, *Defendant*.

Grant, on a plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of one mew-hawk, by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks of rent, with appurtenances in Duffeuld. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs for the life of the Defendant at the yearly rent of 100 shillings payable at Easter and Michaelmas. After Ralph's death, John

and his heirs to be quit of the payment of the said rent of 100 shillings and to hold the said $10\frac{1}{2}$ marks of rent, of the heirs of the said Ralph for ever, paying, therefore, a yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the feast of S. Botolph.

Feb. 3. Lincoln. Same date.

Between Thomas le Parmenter and Ingrid', his wife, and Matilda, her sister, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard Pecoth, whom Henry Barfot calls to warrant, and who warrants him of 2 parts of 3 oxgangs of land and of 1 messuage, with appurtenances (except 3 acres of land and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of meadow in Tikenhale), whereof there was a plea between them by which the said Richard acknowledged the said tenement, with appurtenances, to be the right of the said Ingrid' and Matilda, and the moiety of the aforesaid tenement, with appurtenances, viz., that moiety lying towards the sun (*i.e.*, the east) he rendered into Court to the same Thomas, Ingrid' and Matilda, and remised and quitclaimed it for himself and his heirs, to them and the heirs of the said Ingrid' and Matilda for ever. And for this, Thomas, Ingrid' and Matilda, grant to the said Richard, the other moiety of the said tenement, lying towards the shade (*i.e.*, the west). To have and to hold to him and his heirs, of the plaintiffs and the heirs of the said Ingrid' and Matilda for ever at the yearly rent of $13\frac{1}{2}$ d., payable at Easter and Michaelmas, and doing to the chief lords of that fee the services accustomed. And, moreover, the said Richard grants for him and his heirs that all the lands and tenements, which William de Essewelle and Isolda, his wife (on the day on which this agreement was made), held for term of the life of the said Isolda, as her dower, of the gift of William, son of Nicholas de Crackele (?) kinsman of the same Richard—and which, after Isolda's death, ought to revert to the said Richard and his heirs—shall wholly revert to the said Thomas, Ingrid', and Matilda, and the heirs of Ingrid' and Matilda. To hold, together with the aforesaid tenements which are given to them by this fine, of the chief lords of that fee by the services accustomed for ever. And the aforesaid William and Isolda, who were present in court at the making of this fine, acknowledged that they claimed nothing in the aforesaid tenements except for term of the life of the said Isolda in the name of dower. And they did fealty to the said Thomas, Ingrid', and Matilda, for the said tenements.

May 24—31. Westminster. Within the octaves of S. John the Baptist, 56 Henry III.

Between Adam de Gretewyke and Margery his wife, and Gilbert, son of William de Bentleye and Cicely his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by William de Bentleye, clerk, their attorney, and Robert son of Robert de Offdecote, *Tenant*.

Grant, by the Plaintiffs for themselves and the heirs of Margery and Cicely, to the Defendant, in consideration of 10 marks of silver, of 2 oxgangs of land with appurtenances in Offdecote to hold to him and his heirs for ever.

May 24—31. Westminster. Same date.

Between Peter Picot, *Plaintiff*, and Master Gilbert de Mylers whom Felicia de Grey calls to warrant, and who warrants her of 6 oxgangs of land in Burysasch and grant, in consideration of 55 marks of silver, by the Plaintiff to the same Gilbert and his heirs for ever, of the premises.

June 3. Warwick. The Morrow of the Ascension, 56 Henry III.

Between William son of Robert de Pillesley, *Plaintiff*, and Richard Blounde and Mary his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 40 shillings sterling, by the Defendants to the Plaintiff, of 38 acres of land with appurtenances in Steynesby. To hold to the Plaintiff and his heirs, of the Defendants, and the heirs of the said Mary for ever, by the yearly render of one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and performing all services to the chief lord of that fee

Nov. 3. Westminster. The Morrow of All Souls', 57 Henry III.

Between Matilda, who was the wife of Robert de Stretton, *Plaintiff*, by Simon de Dene, her attorney, and Matthew de Knyveton, *Tenant*, by William son of Robert de Tyston, his attorney. And

Between the same Matilda, *Plaintiff*, and Henry son of Matthew de Knyveton, *Tenant*.

Grant, by the Plaintiff, in consideration of 40 marks of silver, to the same Matthew, of the manor of Wodethorpe (except 24 acres of land), the 3rd part of 24s. of rent with appurtenances in Bradeles; and to the same Matthew and Henry the 3rd part of 4 oxgangs of land, 8 score acres of wood, 1 water mill, and 60s. of rent with appurtenances in the same vill. of Wodethorpe, and in Thur. . . . These, Matilda held as the dower which fell to her by the free tenement of her late husband in the said vill. To hold to the same Matthew and Henry and their heirs for ever.

[To be continued.]

Documents Relative to the Sequestration of the Derbyshire Estates of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield.

BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



AMONG the Meynell MSS., at Meynell Langley, are various original papers pertaining to the Sequestration of the estates of the Derbyshire loyalists during the Commonwealth. The most distinguished Derbyshire supporter of the cause of the King was Sir Philip Stanhope, created Baron Stanhope of Shelford in 1616, and Earl of Chesterfield in 1626. When the Civil War broke out, the Earl garrisoned his houses at Bretby and Shelford, and seized on the city of Lichfield for the King. The Earl lost two sons (Philip and Ferdinand), as well as most of his fortune, in the wars, and was himself taken prisoner and kept in confinement until his death in 1656.

The following interesting and original documents pertaining to the Earl's Derbyshire estates and his family are now for the first time printed. They throw much light on the working of the Sequestration Acts during the Commonwealth. The members of the Derbyshire Archæological Society are again indebted to the courtesy of Godfrey F. Meynell, Esq., of Meynell Langley, one of the Society's vice-presidents, for the opportunity and permission afforded to the Editor of giving these transcripts.

Die Lune 1 Martii 1646

Ordered (upon the question) by the Commons Assembled in Parliament, That Phillipp Earle of Chesterfeild shall have the allowance of Five pounds per weeke allowed him out of his owne Estate for his support, & the Committee of the severall Counties where his Estate lies are to take notice hereof and to yeild obedience thereunto.

H. ELSYNGE Cler.

Parl : D : Com :

By the Commissioners for Sequestrations for the countye
of Derby.

It is this present day ordered that Anne* Countesse of Chesterfeild on & after the 25 May next shall have & enjoy all & every the lands messuages farmes & tenements in Cubly in the said county (except the farme now or late in the tenure of Richard Ryley the severall grounds called Brickhill leas & Connygree & an other ground called Sanders Coppy late in the tenure of Mr. Williams) in leiu & satisfaction of the fifth part of the estate in this county sequestred from Phillip Earle of Chesterfeild her husband. Given under our hands Derby May the 14th 1650

ROBERT MELLOR.†

GER. BENNETT.‡

A Lease of the Derbyshire Estates of Philip Earl of Chesterfield granted by the three county Commissioners for a year at the rent of £1141.

Derb :

Whereas the Estate reall & personall of Phillip Earle of Chesterfeilde for his delinquencie against the parliament & by the

* The Earl of Chesterfield married, firstly, Catherine, daughter of Francis, Lord Hastings, who died in 1636, and secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir John Pakington, of Westwood, Worcestershire, and relict of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, of Tamworth.

† Robert Mellor was Mayor of Derby in 1647, and fellow-Commissioner with Gervase Bennett for the Sequestration of Estates in Derbyshire.

‡ Gervase Bennett was member for Derby during the Commonwealth, and also Mayor of Derby in 1645.

authoritie of the same is seized and sequestered to & for the use & benefitt of the Comonwealth & whereas the said Earle was heretofore seized of Certain Lands & Tenements situate lying & being in Brettby Sawly & Horsely & of one Farme in Cubley & certaine grounds there called Brickilne Leyes Cunnygray & Sanders Coppy in the possession of Richard Ryly and Mr. Nathaniell Williams or there Assignes now these presents witness that wee Raphe Clarke Robert Mellor & Gervase Bennett substituted and appointed Commissioners for Sequestrations in the said county have demised granted leased sett & to farme lett & by those presents doe demise etc unto Robert Swaine of Horsely John Pim of Draycott John North of Cubley & Arthur Lothbury of Hillton in the said county of Derby yeomen all the rentes lands and tenements with their and every of their appurtenances To have and to hold the said lands and tenements to them the said Robert Swaine John Pim John North Arthur Lothbury & their assignes for & during & untill the full end & Terme of one whole yeare from the five & twentyeth day of March now next following & fully to be compleate & ended yeilding & paying therefore to us to & for the use of the Comonwealth the Rent or Sume of Eleaven Hundred forty & one pounds of Currant English money in and upon the nine & twentyeth day of September & the five & Twentyeth of March now next ensuing by even & equal portions & also paying and discharging all & all manner of Taxes due & payable forth of the premises & paying the rent or sume of Forty pound unto Nathaniell Hallowes Esq^r & likewise well & sufficiently uphoulding repairing & maintaining all Houses & out-houses upon the premises in good & sufficient repair & making no waste of any part of the premises And it is further agreed & the said R. S., J. P., J. N., & A. L. for themselves & their assignes doe covenant & agree to & with the said Commissioners that for every aker of ground that the said R. S. etc shall plow by more than what is allowed & employed in Tillage shall forfeit to the use of the Comonwealth to be leaved by distress & sale the sume of five pounds And lastly it is covenanted & agreed by & betweene the said parties that in Case the said Rents be behind &

unpaid after any of the said Termes in which it ought to be paid that then it shall & may be lawfull to & for the said Commissioners into the premises to enter & distraine & the distress there found to take leade drive away & sell March xiiij^o 1650

ROBT SWAINE

JOHN NORTH

JOHN PYMME

ARTHUR LOTHBURY

Sealed & delivered in the presence of Tho: Neighbour & W^m Flint.

Die Mercury April 1651

Ordered by the Parliament that the Sum of Five ponds per weeke together with the Arrears thereof bee paid and satisfied unto Phillipp Earle of Chesterfeild or his Assignes in Lieu and Satisfaction of all Fifth parte of his estate And that the said Five pounds per weeke bee charged upon Goldsmithe Hall, And that the Commissioners for Compounding bee and are hereby Authorised and required to give warrant to the Treasurers of that Receipt to make payment thereof accordingly And the acquittance and acquittances of the said Phillipp Earle of Chesterfeild or his Assignes Testifeing the receipt thereof shalbe their sufficient discharge in that behalfe.

HEN: SCOBELL. Cler. Parliament.

By the Commissioners for Compounding octavo die
Apri^{li}, 1651

In pursuance of the order of Parliament above written it is ordered that the Treasurers at Goldsmithe Hall doe pay unto the said Phillipp E. of C. in Lieu & Sattisfaction of all Fifth part of his Estate the Sum of Five poundes per weeke with the Arreares thereof And these together with the Acquittance or Acquittances of the said E. or his Assignes acknowledgeing the receipte thereof shalbe to the said Treasurers a sufficient warrant in that behalfe.

EDW: WINSLOE

JO: RUSSELL

JO: DERMAN

RIC: MOORE.

By the Commissioners for Compoundinge

9^o April 1651Gent^l.

Wee desire you to take notice that the Parliament have granted five pounds per weeke to be paid out of our Treasury to the Earle of Chesterfeild in lieu of his fifth part & therefore you are not to pay any fifth part to the said Earle's wife or children or to or for their use. Wee remaine

Yo^r affectionate freinds

*JO: BERNERS

†SAM: MOYER

RIC. MOORE

‡EDW: WINSLOW

For the Commissioners for sequestrations in the County of Derby sitting at Derby

these for the service of the Comon-wealth.

By the Commissioners for Compoundinge &c

6 May 1651

Gent.

Wee desire that you forthwith certifie unto us the true yearly value of the Estate of the Earle of Chesterfeild in your County Wee remayne

Your affectionate freinds

JO: BERNERS

SAM: MOYER

RIC: MOORE

EDW: WINSLOW

[Rough copy of reply at foot]

Gent.

According to your order of the vjth instant concerning the yearly value of the Earle of Chesterfeilds estate in this county we doe hereby certefie that the said Earles estate in this county is

* Josias Berners was one of the Council of State in 1659. He subscribed a letter with nine others to General Monk thanking him for his great service to the Commonwealth, and their own resolution to stand and fall with him in defence thereof; he was also of the Rump Parliament who agreed to settle the King's lands at Hampton upon Richard Cromwell.

† Samuel Moyer was member for London and of Barebones Parliament; he was one of the Council of State in 1653.

‡ Edward Winslow was an arbitrator of the differences about the ships left by the Danes in 1653, vide *Heath's Chronicle*, p. 357.

1631s. 11d. per annum over & above 4s. yearly paid forth of the rectory of Sawly to the Bishop & now purchased by Mr. Hallows a member of the Parliament for this County and allowed by your order for one yeare from the 25 of March last past let for 1426s. cleare over & besides all taxes & other out rents. By

Your humble servants

Derby May 12^o 1651

By the Commissioners for Compoundinge &c

29 May 1651

Upon the petition of Alexander Stanhope youngest sonne of Phillip Earle of Chesterfeild (a cobby whereof is hereunto annexed and attested by our Register, It is ordered that it be referred to the Commissioners for sequestrations in the County of Derby to peruse & examine the matter of the said petition with witnesses on oath touching the Deeds therein mentioned & certifie the true state of the case with the proofes & what other they know touchinge the premises to us sealed upp within three weekes after notice thereof And it is referred to Mr. Readinge to state & report the case to us.

EDW : WINSLOW

JO : BERNERS

WILLM MOLINS

RIC : MOORE.

Rec: July 17^o 1651.

To the Hon^{ble} Committee at Goldsmyther Hall

The humble petition of Alexander Stanhoppe* youngest sonne of Phillip Earle of Chesterfield

Sheweth

That your petitioner's said Father the vjth day of Aprill in the xijth yeare of the late King Charles did for the provision education & mayntenance of your petitioner demise unto

* Alexander Stanhope was the only surviving son of the first Earl of Chesterfield by Anne his second wife, and was in his 17th year at the date of this petition. After the Restoration, he was Gentleman Usher to the Queen, and subsequently, by William III., was appointed successively Ambassador to Spain and to the Low Countries. He died in 1707; his eldest son, James, was the first Earl Stanhope.

Thomas Packington William Paryter Richard Evans & Edward Burton all those 3 inclosed groundes called the 3 padocks parcells of the Mannor of Horsley in the County of Derby, & all those now inclosed groundes lately severed from Horsley Parke there divided into two Inclosures, & one house or tenement in the tenure of Robert Swayne two barnes & all other build-ings standing on the premises under the rent in the said lease mentioned, The benefitt of which lease was intended & declared as well by the sayd Earle your Petitioners Father as by the sayd Trustees to be to the use of your Petitioner, as by the syd Lease & declaration under their hands & seales appeareth.

The Premises appearing to bee & really & bona fide for your Petitioners provision education & lyvelyhood as is afore-sayd, The Petitioner humbly prayeth the said Deeds may bee allowed, notwithstanding any sequestration of his sayd Fathers estate, & that he may receive the rents yssues & profittes of the premisses henceforth during the said lease and the Arreares due by virtue thereof, the petitioner having nothing else for his mayntenance education & subsistence

Thus he shall daily pray etc

ALEXANDER STANHOPE.

Copia vera ex^d

T Bayley.

Depositions of witnesses taken the July iij^o 1651 before R. M. & G. B. commissioners of Sequestrations for the county of Derbyshire by vertue of an order In the Ho: of Commons for Compounding etc the 29 of May 1651 upon the petition of Alexander youngest sonne of P. E. of Chesterfeilde.

Henry Harris of Droitwich in the county of Worcester gent aged 58 or thereabouts maketh oath that he did see the deed now shewed unto him bearing date 18 April 1645 sealed and delivered by Tho Packington & to his best remembrance it is about 11 yeares since but is Certayne it was a litle befor the war broke forth but knows nothing of the reasons nor anything of the uses

only his hand is thereunto subscribed as a wittnesse & is his owne hand writing.

HENRIE HARRIS.

George Savage of Dodder Hill in the county of Worcester gent aged 68 or thereabouts upon his oath saith he saw Mr. Tho Packington seale & as his act & deed deliver the deed now shewn unto him dated 18th April 1645, & to his best remembrance it was sealed a little before the war broke forth, and his name thereunto subscribed is his proper hand writing.

GEORGE SAVAGE.

W^m Bennett of Bretby in the county of Derby gent aged about 58 upon his oath saith he did see the E. of Chesterfeild W^m Pargiter Richard Evans & Ed. Barton seale and deliver the deed now shown unto him dated 10 Apr 1645 but knows not the tyme of the sealinge and deliveringe but remembers it was sealed before the said E. was prisoner or the Close taken at Litchfeild and thinks it was about 3 months before the taking of the sayd Close but knows nothing of the uses. And also did see the E. of C. seale and deliver the deed now shown him bearing date 16 April 1645 & thinks that was sealed at the same tyme as the other was sealed

WILLIAM BENNETT.

[Rough copy of reply appended to the Depositions.]

Gent.

In observance to your order of the 29 of May last which we received the 17^o July, upon the petition of Alexander Stanhope youngest sonne of the Right Hon^{ble} Phillip Earle of Chesterfeild wee have herewith sent you the depositions that such witnesses as have been produced for the prooffe that the deed and lease in the petition mentioned and know nothing farther touchinge the premises save only that by the deed of the 16 Apr. purporting a power in the said Earle to make leases reserving the old rents is covenanted that 30^s reserved upon this lease with the residue that the said Mannor will make up 300 *li* per annum over and above

reprises. Whereas the whole Mannor is not above 300 *li* per annum upon the present rents without rebatement & the lands now claymed are sett at 82 *li* this present yeare.

So remayne

Your humble servants.

Derby Aug : 2^d 1651

Worthy S^r

My Lord desires to bee very kindly remembered to you & to Captaine Millers. I have sent you here a copie of ye order, for the Treasurers of Goldsmiths Hall will not pay the money without a certificate from you & the rest of the Commissioners. You know that wee have had nothing of the Five pounds per weeke since our Lady Day last was Twelve moneths. Robert Swayne or some other in his stead shall wait upon you for a certificate which my Lord intreats both you & the rest of the Commissioners to send under your hands of the truth of the businesse that may satisfie the Treasurers att Goldsmiths hall. My Lord intreats you it may bee sent the next post. Thus with my service to your selfe & Captaine Millers with the returne of my humble thanks for your many favours to mee I rest

Your servant

WILL^m GYLES.

1^o July 1651

To the right worth and his much honoured friend Jarvis Bennett Esq att Derby these present, or in his absence to Captaine Millers Darbie.

[Draft of reply follows on the letter.]

Gent

Att the instance of the agente for the Earle of Chesterfeld we do hereby Certefie that since our enterance there hath no five pounds per weeke nor any part thereof beene paid to the said Earle but all fifth parte of his Estate hath beene dewly paid as the same half became due & it was paid the 15^o of March last, & of the remainder of the rents then due being 484 *li* is part of the money paid in unto you since by

Your humble servante.

July 7^o 1651.

By the Commissioners for Compounding etc 9^o Aprilis 1652

Upon the petition of Phillip Lord Stanhope* only sone and heire of Henry Lord Stanhope deceased (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed & attested by our Register). It is ordered that it be referred to the Commissioners for Sequestrations in the severall Countyes of Darby & Leicester to peruse the sayd petition & examine the matter & contents thereof with witnesses on oath for proove of the petitioners deed whereby he claymes the premises mentioned in the sayd petition & certifie the true state of the case & proofes with the cause & tyme of Sequestration & from whom the said premises were first sequestrated & what else they know materiall in the businesse to us sealed upp with all convenient speed. And it is referred to M^r Readinge to Examine the petitioners tytle & state & report the case to us.

EDW^o: WINSLOW

JA^o: RUSSELL

WILL^m MOLINS

RIC^o: MOORE

To the Honor^{ble} Com^{ttee} for Compounding etc

The humble petition of Phillip Lord Stanhope only sonne & heire of Henry Lord Stanhope deceased

Sheweth

That the Mannor & Soake of Sawly with the appurtenances in the County of Darby & Leicester upon good and valuable considerations was sold by Phillip Earle of Chesterfeild unto Henry Lord Stanhope your pet: father dec^d as by Deed inrolled dated 14 June 1633 will appeare & your pet: sayd father enjoyed the same untill the tyme of his death. That your petitioner being an Infant at the tyme of his death Phillipp E. of C. his grandfather through y^e neglect of your petitioner's mother his Guardian re-entered uppon the sayd Mannor by reason whereof since the late warrs the same hath beene sequestrated as belonging to your pet: grandfather for his delinquency, That

* Henry Lord Staahope, eldest son of the first Earl of Chesterfield, died in 1634. His only surviving son, by Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Wotton, was Philip, this petitioner, who succeeded his grandfather in the earldom, and died in 1713.

your pet: having noe present meanes of subsistence some of his friends very lately made enquiry into y^e former settlement made by his Grandfather uppon his deceased Father & upon search found the sayd Deed of bargaine & Sale of the sayd Mannor unto your pet: Father.

Your pet: therefore humbly prayes that his tittle to the sayd Mannor & appurtenances may be referred to your councell to be stated and reported to your honors for your judgment therein.

And he shall pray etc

PHILLIPP STANHOPE.

Copied vera ex

Jo: Leech.

Deposisons of witnesses taken before R. M. and G. B. comissioners etc by vertue of an order from the Honorable the comissioners for Compounding etc of the 9th instant in the case of Phillip Lord Stanhope touching his clayme to the Mannor of Sawly and the soake now void or sequestrated for the Delinquencye of phillip earle of Chesterfeild. Taken at Derby the 16th of Aprill, 1652.

Magdalen Greene of Long Eaton in the County of Derby, widow upon her oath saith that William Greene her late husband deceased was sarvant to Henry Lord Stanhope the peticoner's father and did receive the rents of Sawly and the Soake for about the space of two yeares before the said Henry died wich is about 17 years since and saith she hath heard her husband say that he has disbursed of the said Lord Henry money about building and repairing the Mills and house at Sawly about 1500^s. and conceived the peticoner was about a yeare old when ye Lord Henry his father dyed And this deponant further saith that immediately after the death of the said Lord Henry the new Earle of Chesterfield did enter upon the said mannor of Sawly & the soake & enjoyed the said untill the tymes of sequestration, & this deponent's late husband was employed as Baylife under him, and this deponent further saith that the name W^m Greene

endorsed as a witness on the backside of the deed now showed unto her bearing date the 14 day of June in the 9^o yeare of the late King Charles & made betweene the right Hon: Phill: Earle of Chesterfeild of the one part & Hen. Lord Stanhope soone & heire apparant of the said Earle of the other part she verily believes is the proper handwriting of the said W^m Greene her late husband deceased.

MAGDLENE GREENE.

[Richard Pearson, Robert Trowell, and Joseph Pym, all husbandmen of Draycote, bear witness to the same effect; Timothy Levinge, clerk of the peace, testifies to the genuineness of the signature of his father as witness to the deed between the Earl and his son Henry.]

Robert Benett of Derby in y^e County of Derby yeoman aged thirty-seaven yeares or thereabout sworne & examined. This deponent sayeth that hee verily behelden y^e name Thomas Levinge subscribed to y^e deed now showed unto him att y^e tyme of his examination dated y^e 14 day of June in the 9th yeare of y^e late king Charles & made betwixt y^e Earle of Chesterfeild of the one part & Henry Lord Stanhope his sonne & heyre of the other part was his the said Thomas Levinges own handwriting & the Indorsement upon y^e same deed purporting an Inrollment of y^e sayd deed was all of itt y^e handwritinge of y^e sayd Thomas Levinge, att which tyme & before & after hee this deponent was clerke to y^e sayd Thomas Levinge, & did in y^e tyme of his service Ingrosse a large deed by way of Inrollment in y^e county of Derby & beleeveth this deed to bee the same, and further this deponent remembreth y^e sayd Earle of Chesterfeild & y^e lord Wootton were mentioned in y^e same & certaine lands in Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire were therein contayned which are mentioned in this deed, which Inrollment with many others are lost & not to bee found in y^e now Clarke of y^e Peaces office in Derbyshire, & this deponent being now Assistant to y^e now Clarke of y^e Peace

for Derbyshire having y^e Custody of y^e Records under him, hath made dilligent search amongst all & cannot finde y^e same.

ROBERT BENETT.

Gent.

According to y^e order the ix. of this instant Aprill in the case of Phillip Lord Stanhope touching his clayme to the mannor of Sawly & the Soake we have herewith sent you the depositions of such witnesses as have been produced before us for the prooffe of his sayd clayme & doe farther certifie that the said mannor is sequestred as the lands & for the delinquencie of Phillip Earle of Chesterfeild & hath been under sequestration as the said Earle's estate since the year 1643. Which is all materiall in the premises that have come to the knowledge of

Gent. your humble servants.

Derby, Apr. xx^o 1652.

The Castle of the Peak, and the Pipe Rolls.*

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.,

Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.



HE Castle of the Peak, as it was anciently called, is familiar to most people, at least in name, from Sir Walter Scott's novel, *Peveril of the Peak*. But alas for the truth of the romance! the novelist's castle is not the well-nigh impregnable fortress that kept guard over the "Peaclond," but the charming medieval house that we know as Haddon Hall.

According to Domesday Survey, where the earliest mention of the Peak Castle occurs, at the time of the Norman Conquest, Gernebern and Hundinc held the land of William Peverel's Castle in Pechefers.† Who Gernebern and Hundinc were does not concern us now, neither need we enter into the difficult question of the parentage of William Peverel. Mr. Freeman is content to describe him as "a Norman adventurer of unknown origin, who became one of the greatest landowners in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire." Whoever he was, he certainly stood high in the favour of William the Conqueror, for after the submission of Nottingham in 1068, in the course of the conquest of the North, the king "wrought a castle" there, and it was to Peverel's hand that the command of so important a stronghold was entrusted.

* Abstract of a paper read to the members of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, at the Castle of the Peak, on August 13th, 1887.

† Terram castelli in pechefers Willelmi Peurel tenuerunt Gernebern et Hundinc.



FAIRHART PHOTOGRAPH

CLIFF & LONDON

THE KEEP OF THE CASTLE OF THE PEAK.

TO THE
LIBRARY OF THE
CONGRESS

It was at this time, also, that William granted to Peverel the numerous lordships in Derbyshire and other counties, which constituted what was known as the Honor of Peverel. Included in this, was the land where William Peverel erected his Castle of the Peak.

On the south side of the vale of Hope, close to where Mam Tor raises its ever-crumbling head, is a height of less elevation than most of those around it, but one nevertheless of singular natural strength. Its west side is a frightful precipice, at whose foot is the yawning mouth of the great cavern called the Devil's Hole. The south side, if it be not so precipitous, is equally inaccessible; whilst the end and side towards the valley are sufficiently steep to render the ascent toilsome and the attack difficult.

It was on the top of this strong position that William Peverel built his castle. The term castle, it must be remembered, does not mean the later tower erected on the highest point, but is the usual term for any fortified position, and, therefore, refers to the whole area within the walls. The Conqueror and his barons appear to have employed two classes of castles—one always constructed in masonry, the other very often with only wooden defences. Where a castle was built on an old site, they seem to have contented themselves with repairing the existing works, which were usually of earth, with timber palisading on the top, and with an external ditch. If, as was often the case, these earthworks included a mound, it was fortified with a shell or circular keep of masonry. The latter work, however, was frequently postponed, and wooden defences temporarily set up. When, on the other hand, as was the case here, the castle was built on a new site, masonry was employed for the outer works, and a rectangular keep built where necessary. It was the policy of the Conqueror, on obtaining possession of a district, to fortify such strong places as might be essential to hold it. This was done either by the king himself, as at Nottingham and elsewhere, or the barons to whom the lands were allotted were allowed to do so for the security of their new possessions.

Thus it came to pass that William Peverel built his Castle of the Peak, apparently on an entirely new site, as there are no signs of earlier works. It was, however, a building of a purely military character, intended to shelter only a small garrison, and probably consisted merely of a curtain wall of stone round the top of the hill, with lodgings within for the defenders.

On Peverel's death, which took place about 1114, all his vast possessions passed to his son, William Peverel the younger. What was done to the Castle of the Peak during the latter's tenure is not known. In 1115, according to Matthew Paris and Ralph de Diceto, Peverel was disinherited by the king for poisoning Ranulph earl of Chester, and all his estates and possessions were forfeited to the Crown.

From this date the history of the Castle of the Peak may be easily followed from the entries relating to it on the Pipe Rolls.

The first undoubted entry relating to it is in the 3rd of Henry II. (1157)—

In liberatione ij vigilum et portarii de Pech, iiii li. et xs.

That is "in payment of 2 watchmen and the porter of the Peak, £4 10s."

This annual charge continues for a long series of years, even after the castle had been strengthened by the addition of the keep and other works.

In the same year (1157) the king himself was at the Castle of the Peak, where he received the submission of Malcolm, King of Scotland.

The sheriff's expenses are duly entered on the Pipe Roll—

In adquietatione Corredii Regis apud Pech per Nigellum de Broc. x. li. et xviid. Et in adquietatione Corredii Regis Scotie de Notingheham et de Pech. xxxvii. li. et xlii. et iiiid. per breve Regis. Et in Soltis pro vino apud Pech lxxiis. per breve Regis.

In plain English, the king's board and lodging cost £10 1s. 4d. ; that of the king of Scotland here and at Nottingham cost £37 12s. 3d. ; and the bill for the wine provided for the occasion at the Peak castle was 72s.

The king appears to have been here again in the following year (1158), for the sheriff enters on the Pipe Roll a charge of £36 5s. "In corredium Regis apud Pech."

In 1164 the Castle of the Peak was a third time visited by the king, his expenses being returned to the sheriff as £8 8s. 2d.

No specific notice of the castle occurs until 19 Henry II. (1173). In that year the rising of the barons necessitated strong measures being taken by the king, and the royal castles generally were ordered to be provisioned and garrisoned. Such a chain of fortresses as the Castles of the Peak, Bolsover, and Nottingham were of course duly strengthened and garrisoned, and the cost entered on the Pipe Roll, but the charges are not always separately given for each castle. The items are as follows :—

In the provisioning of the Castle of the Peak : for 20 seams* of corn, 50s. 6d.; for 20 bacons, 39s.

Twenty knights received for 20 days £20, or the unusually high rate of pay of 1s. a day per man.

On the works of the castles of the Peak and Bolsover were spent sums of 40s., £46 10s., and £41 10s. 3d., or £90 in all, and the payments of the knights and servants at Nottingham, Bolsover, and the Peak amounted to £135. The Pipe Roll for the following year, 20 Henry II. (1174), contains further entries of a similar kind. £70 was paid to 20 knights and 60 servants at Nottingham, Bolsover, and the Peak, and a further sum of £24 was laid out on the works at the Peak and Bolsover.

The original entries for these two years are as follows :—

19 HENRY II. In warnisione Castelli de Pech pro xx. summis frumenti 1s. et vjd. Et pro xx. Baconibus xxxixs. per breve Ricardi de Luci.

Et xx. militibus xx. ti de liberatione xx. dierum per breve Ricardi de Luci. de quibus xvij. libras sunt de firma comitatus.

In liberatione militum et servientium de Bolesoura et de Pech, xx. ti per breve Regis quod continet numerum et terminum eorundem militum et servientium.

* A seam is eight bushels.

Et Reginaldo de Luci xls. ad faciendum operat' Castellorum Regis de Bolesoura et de Pech per breve Ricardi de Luci quod habuit de liberatione ipsius Reginaldi.

Et In liberatione ij. vigilum et j. portarij de Pech xlvs. de dimidio anno.

Et Reginaldo de Lucy xlvj. ti et xs. ad faciendum operat' Castellorum Regis de Bolesoura et de Pech per breve Ricardi de Luci.

Et in operat' Castellorum de Bolesoura et de Pech xlj. ti et xs. et iij*d.* per breve Regis et per visum Roberti Avenelli et Roberti de Hopa et Serlonis de Pleseleia et Gervasii Avenelli.

Et In liberatione militum et servientium de Notingham et de Bolesoura et de Pech c. et xxxv. ti per breve Regis quod continet numerum et terminum eorundem militum et servientium.

20 HENRY II. Et Reginaldo de Luci xxv. ti ad faciendum prest' xx. militum et lx. servientium ped residentibus in castellis Regis de Notingham et de Bolesoura et de Pech per breve Ricardi de Luci.

Et Item eidem Reginaldo xxv. ti ad faciendum prest' eisdem militibus et eisdem servientibus in eisdem castellis per breve Ricardi de Luci. Et In liberatione ij. vigilum et j. Portarij de Pech iiii. ti et xs.

Et In Operat' Castellorum de Pech et de Bolesoura xxiiij. ti per breve Regis et per visum Roberti Avenelli et Serlonis de Pleseleia.

What these works were is uncertain. With Bolsover we are not now concerned, but the outlay on the castle of the Peak was perhaps for re-building and strengthening, where necessary, the curtain wall built by Peverel and its immediate defences, such as the gate-houses, etc.

In 1175 a chamber was constructed in the Castle of the Peak at a cost of £4 17s., under the superintendence of Robert Avenel and Serlo de Pleasley.

The Pipe Roll for the next year, 22 Henry II. (1176), brings us to an entry of great interest, namely, that which records the building of the keep, or Tower, as it is called.

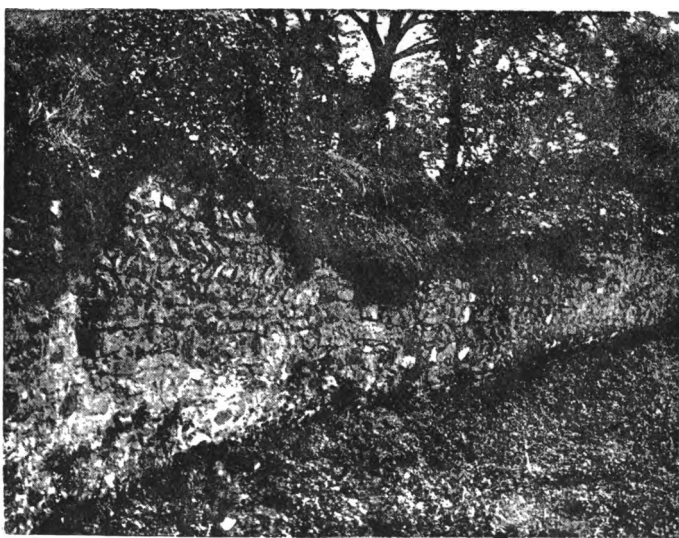
Et In Operatione Turris in Castello de Pech c. et xxxv. ti per breve Regis et per visum Roberti de Hoppa et Warini filii Roberti et Willelmi Avenelli et Gervasii Avenelli et Roberii de Herthil.

The cost was £135, equivalent to at least £3,000 of our money. A further sum of £49 was spent the following year (1177) on the works of the castle, which was apparently then completed, as no entries of importance occur on the Pipe Rolls

during at least the next twenty years, beyond the usual annual charge of £4 10s. for the two watchmen and the porter.

The later Rolls I have not yet been able to examine.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in his excellent paper on the castle in the *Archæological Journal* (Vol. v.) for 1850, quotes sundry other items of a later day for works on the castle, generally of small amount, the only large sums being £12 9s. 1d., £24 5s. 7d., and £43 5s. 4d., in the 4th, 7th, and 13th years of John respectively. Owing to the destruction of all the works within the curtain wall



except the great tower, it is difficult to say upon what these sums were laid out.*

It only remains for me at the present time to say a brief word

* With regard to the historical evidence of this or any other building, it is absolutely necessary to consult original records, and not trust to print. In reading Mr. Hartshorne's paper, I was desirous of knowing the precise text of some of the entries quoted. The only way to do this was to examine the original Pipe Rolls at the Public Record Office. I then found that Mr. Hartshorne had overlooked, among other items of less moment, the very important entry on the Roll for 1176, which records the building of the keep and the cost of the work, facts that we now know for the first time.

or two as to the character of the remains of the Peak fortress now extant, so far as they illustrate the outline history just given. On the top of the hill on which it stands is an irregular area, measuring roughly about 220 feet in length from east to west, and 100 feet and 60 feet in width at the west and east ends respectively. This area is enclosed by a curtain wall of masonry. The wall on the west, crowning the precipice, deserves close attention. At several points its masonry will be seen to be formed of rude courses of herring-bone work.

There can be little doubt that we have here a portion of the castle built by William Peverel shortly after 1068. If this be really the case, Derbyshire may lay claim to possess one of the earliest military works executed in this country after the advent of the Norman William.

On the highest point within the area stands the keep, or great Tower. It is a characteristic late Norman rectangular keep, about 60ft. high, and measuring 21ft. 3½in. by 19ft. 2in. internally, with walls 8ft. thick. It has unfortunately been robbed of much of its ashlar facing, especially on the north and east sides. The basement is much choked up with rubbish.

Notes on Fenny Bentley Church.*

BY ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A.



IN consequence of the thorough restoration which Bentley Church has undergone, it will be at once understood that there is very little to say about ancient architecture inside the building. It consists, at the present day, of a nave of three bays, with an arcade opening into a north aisle, and a chancel of two more bays, opening into a chapel, now screened off and used as an organ chamber and vestry, and a short sacarium. There is no chancel arch, and the whole length of the church is roofed straight through from end to end. In the darkness it might be taken at first glance to be an old roof, but from the style it is apparently all modern. The arcades and north aisle and tower are new entirely, and there appears to be no evidence remaining to show whether they follow ancient lines, though it may perhaps be taken for granted that at least the chancel arcade occupies ancient foundations.

The chief object inside the church is undoubtedly the rood screen, which has fortunately retained its loft with the carved wooden groinings supporting it. The original front, which would have been a panelled railing about three feet high, is now represented by a cresting. The date of this piece of carpentry is about 1460. Whether the screen has originally been painted and decorated, after the fashion of the examples in East Anglia, is an open question; at any rate, it has been unfortunately varnished in

* Read at Fenny Bentley Church, July 21, 1888.

modern and evil times, a fatal treatment of woodwork, old or modern.

The next object in importance is the alabaster altar tomb of Thomas Beresford and his wife, who died respectively in 1473 and 1467. This is a remarkable memorial in more ways than one. It commemorates a distinguished warrior, who fought at Agincourt, and rendered much service to Henry VI. during his wars in France, and for whom he is said to have raised a troop of horse from his own and his sons' retainers, which he mustered at Chesterfield. He was the first of the Beresfords who settled at Bentley, and either he or his immediate successor built the ancient hall, part of which is still standing, in the form of a low castellated tower, now incorporated with later buildings, and occupied as a farm house. This is seen on the right hand, below the church, on the road from Ashbourne to Bentley.

It was not an unusual thing for a monument to be set up during the lifetime of the person commemorated, but it is very unusual that such a record should be made so many years after his death. It was impossible for the sculptor to give, from personal knowledge, a likeness of the deceased soldier and his wife, his armour, or her costume, and from the state of the arts at the time there would have been no portrait to follow, save such as might have been introduced into a specially illuminated book, not perhaps available. So the "marbler" very wisely chose to represent his subjects in habits which he well knew they must have worn, their last earthly garb—their shrouds. In the Middle Ages the common people were buried without coffins, and only in their shrouds drawn together and tied above the head and below the feet. The higher classes were buried in coffins of stone or wood, the bodies in earlier times being salted and wrapped in leather; later, the dead carcass was embalmed and covered with cere cloth—"cered, and chested." The simple fashion of burying in a shroud only, tied like the Bentley examples, was continued for the lower orders until the time of Charles II., when the enactments concerning burial in woollen cloth somewhat altered the mode of laying out. These unchested bodies necessitated

the use of a bier for carrying the body to the grave's actual side, and the early interment after death of uncoffined corpses. The gradual growth of a tomb, from the stone coffin level with the pavement and the effigy carved on the lid, to the high altar tomb with, or without an effigy, is very interesting. Up to the end of the fifteenth century, the bodies of important persons were laid above ground, within the altar tomb, but it was a practice that was attended with much inconvenience, and was entirely abandoned before the middle of the sixteenth century.

The altar-tomb now became a cenotaph, and it is a cenotaph and not a tomb which forms the monument of Thomas Beresford and his wife. If the tomb stands in its original place, it is most likely immediately over the grave, and no doubt Thomas Beresford and his wife were tied up just as the effigies represent them, and placed in the earth in stone coffins, or, as was sometimes the case, in tombs built up with sides of stone, with a bed of sand beneath, for the more rapid consumption of the remains.

As to the effigies themselves, they are carved in alabaster, and the human form is well expressed beneath the shroud, and showing the—

“Hands in resignation pressed,
Palm to palm on the tranquil breast.”

They are probably the work of an Italian.

Along the verge of the upper slab is a very interesting series of military trophies, which sufficiently give the date of the erection of the monument, and which, from these evidences, must be about 1550. Taking them in their order from the north-west corner, we have in succession:—Cross trumpets, a standard, a combed morion, a drum, cross partizans, a targe, an armet, cross gauntlets, cross batons, a cabasset, a back piece, a breast piece, a shield, a sword crossed with a falchion, and a casque. These are strung or carried on a flat cord or band, with ties or bows at intervals, and are all forms of military equipment well known to antiquaries who are acquainted with Burgmaier's “Triumph of Maximilian,” or who have paid attention to the armour of the time of Henry VIII. The series of twenty-one children, all clad

in shrouds, and incised in the panels of the tomb, are very unusual, both in number and for treatment. There are other Beresford monuments fixed on the north and south walls of the chancel. They have some merit.

The screen dividing the vestry from the north aisle has probably formed part of a parclose; some of its component portions are old. The ends of the modern sedilia are those of choir-stalls of about 1450; the tops, or "poppy-heads," have been cut off. The seat at the end of the church under the tower is partly made out of a nave seat frontlet of the same period. The font is rude work, and may be of almost any date before the Reformation, though it probably is not earlier than 1450; and the same remark applies to the chest close by it. The modern paving speaks loudly enough for itself, and it is the less bearable because we know it replaces a most valuable and interesting ancient tile floor, replete with the reliable history that heraldry gives.*

The stone-roofed porch should be noticed, and immediately facing it, in the churchyard, is a good example of an out-door panelled altar-tomb. It is much sunk and hidden in the grass. It is of about the date of 1480. Precisely similar examples may be seen in the churchyards of Thrapstone and Newland. The only other features outside that call for the attention of antiquaries are the windows at the east end and the south side of the church. The east window is old, with strange, straggling tracery; perhaps some of the original upper work is missing. Of the three windows on the south side, the first to the east and the second are good Late Decorated work, and the third, though different in style, is apparently not much so in date; perhaps, like the

* Mr. F. J. Robinson has been kind enough to bring under my notice, since the above paper was read, some drawings of this pavement made by himself many years ago. These show a border of tiles in sets of four, laid square, with geometric patterns, and enclosing a space of plain tiles set in lozenge, and each alternate row containing tiles with shields, in the following order:—(1) Three crosses botonée fichée, in chief two mullets of six points pierced; (2) a lion passant to the sinister; (3) the See of Lichfield (counter-changed per bend sinister); (4) a rose; (5) a cross fimbriated. Evidently Nos. 2 and 3 are reversed by the tile maker.

chancel window, it is a few years earlier than the others. All of them are very coarse work, even for Derbyshire, and one cannot apply with strictness the same rules as to dates of architecture in this county which are such certain guides in the valley of the Nene, for instance. Perhaps 1360 would not be far off the date of these windows. The extreme coarseness of their details, a quality so usual in Derbyshire, and the absence of the distinctive mouldings which are so usual in Northamptonshire, somewhat hamper the inquirers who are accustomed to the works of a more polished school.

Melbourne Castle and Park.

BY W. DASHWOOD FANE.



THE following extracts from the Duchy of Lancaster Ministers' Accounts (formerly preserved in the Savoy Chapel, but now in the Public Record Office in London) relate to the ancient Castle and Park of Melbourne in Derbyshire.

The Castle stood at the eastern side of the town, opposite to the end of Potter Street (a street so called in an existing deed of 5 Henry VIII.). Remains of the Castle are still visible in a ruinous wall, formerly of great thickness, standing on the southern verge of the "Castle Farm" yard, and in the semi-circular base of a turret recently unearthed in the garden of "Castle Cottage." About five years ago considerable foundation walls were uncovered (and covered again) in many parts of the garden which lies between that ruinous wall and that turret, now the property of Lord Donington.

The Manor of Melbourne ("Mileburne") is described in the Domesday Record as belonging to the King.

The Rectory of Melbourne was annexed to the Bishopric of Carlisle at or soon after the creation of that See in A.D. 1132.

In the Itinerary of King John, compiled by the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, it appears that that monarch lay at Melbourne at five different times during his reign. Whether the place of his abode was a royal mansion, or the Rectory-house, is uncertain. The King long kept the Bishopric of Carlisle vacant, and the Rectory-house of Melbourne was at his disposal.

In the Calendar of Close Letters (page 51) is an order of King John in A.D. 1205 that 40 tuns of wine be conveyed from Bristol

to Nottingham, of which two tuns were to be conveyed from Nottingham to Melbourne. In A.D. 1206 (page 936) he ordered 9 marcs to be paid for three casks of wine bought to be used by him at Melbourne. In these records there is no mention of a Castle at Melbourne. Nor is there any mention of a Castle in the grant, A.D. 1259, of the Manor of Melbourne by King Henry III. to Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester and Eleanor his wife, "sister of the King." (Calendar of Patent Rolls, p. 31, and Calendar of Charter Rolls, p. 88.)

In the Inquisition after the death of Edmund Earl of Lancaster and Leicester "Brother of the King" (Edward I.), A.D. 1297, mention is made of the Manor of Melbourne, but not of a Castle there. (Cal. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. 1, p. 136, No. 51.)

His son and successor, Thomas Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, appears to have granted to his adherent, Robert de Holland, the Manor of Melbourne and a "mansus" there; for in A.D. 1311 Robert de Holland obtained from King Edward II. letters patent of license to "kernellate" his "mansus" of Melbourne. (Cal. Rot. Pat., p. 72, No. 4.) Robert de Holland's possession of the Manor of Melbourne was confirmed by King Edward II., A.D. 1326. (Cal. of Charter Rolls, p. 140.)

This is perhaps the origin of what was thereafter known as Melbourne Castle. Probably it was not erected as a place of strength, but was a nobleman's mansion converted into a place of strength.

Accordingly, the first mention in the Public Records of the Castle of Melbourne appears to be in the Inquisition taken 1 Edward III., A.D. 1327, of the possessions of Thomas Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, who had been beheaded at Pontefract in A.D. 1321. (Cal. Inquis. post Mortem, vol. 2, p. 8.) This was preliminary to the transfer of those possessions to his younger brother, Henry, with the Earldoms of Lancaster and Leicester, in the first Parliament of King Edward III.; which Henry was succeeded by his son Henry, created Duke of Lancaster, 23 Edward III. In 1361, Henry Duke of Lancaster died; and in the Inquisition taken after his death, Melbourne Castle is specified

among his possessions. From him it passed to his daughter Blanche, and her husband, John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, who was created Duke of Lancaster by his father, King Edward III., A.D. 1363.

Upon John of Gaunt's son becoming King Henry IV., the Dukedom of Lancaster was erected by Act of Parliament into a Principality, separate from the Crown, and thenceforth the Manor and Castle of Melbourne became "parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster."

Of the formation of the Park of Melbourne there does not appear to be any trace in the Public Records. The ordinary license from the Crown to authorise a subject to inclose a park was not necessary, as the park was formed in the King's own demesne. The limits of the Park are well marked by the bank (formerly carrying a paling) which is still conspicuous in the ground, and is defined on the recent Ordnance Survey with a circuit of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It occupied the south-eastern portion of the parish of Melbourne, and is now divided into fields, in the occupancy of three tenants of Earl Cowper. The farm-house and buildings now known as Park Farm, were formerly called Lodge Farm, and occupy the site of the "Lodge" mentioned in the "Minister's Accounts." Near it are grounds, designated in an old map "Queen's Garden" and "Queen's Walk," perhaps from Melbourne Manor having been part of the dower of Katharine, widow of King Henry V., the Queen referred to in the latter part of the extract from Minister's Account, No. 6174, and who died 3 January, 1437-8.

Duchy of Lancaster. Ministers' Accounts.

Extracts (extended).

A.D. No. 6,149.) 1392-3	Melborne }	Compotus Petri de Melborne Constabularii Castrī ibidem a festo Sci Michaelis Arch- angeli anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum xvj usque idem festum proximum sequens anno ejusdem Regis xvij per unum annum integrum.
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Firme Piscarie } De xvij s. receptis de firma piscarie de Trent
per dimissionem } hoc anno Et de ij s. de incremento ejusdem
firme hoc anno Et de xvij d. de piscaria de Karebrok dimissis
Johanni Warner ad terminum xx annorum hoc anno xx^m et
ultimo * * *

Custus Castri } Et in stipendio ij hominum serrancium
maremium pro bordis faciendis pro ariis camerarum bordandis per
unam septimanam iiij s. iiij d. Et stipendio [ij hominum] per
unam septimanam capiencium inter se iiij s. vj d. faciendo diversas
fenestras in communi aula et magna camera ibidem iiij s. vj d.
Et in stipendio [unius hominis] operantis ibidem in eodem opere
per duas septimanas viz usque xij diem Octobris iiij s. viij d. Et
in M D sclatis emptis pro coopertura unius bachous
infra castrum iiij s. ij d. Et in cariagio eorundem per ij carectas
de Swytheland usque Melborne vij s. vj d. Et in C C C dimidium
Lattenayle emptis pro eodem vij d. Et in xl spykynges pro
eodem opere ij d. Et in iiij quarteriis calceti emptis pro eodem
opere et aliis operibus apud Damhed. ad vj d.—ij s. Et in i
carecta zabuli pro eodem ij d. Et in cariagio . . . calceti
vj d. Et solutum cuidam plumbario removenti telas plumbi et
sodanti diversos defectus super diversa loca per xvj dies per diem
vj d.—[viij s] Et in viij libris stanni emptis pro eodem opere ad
iiij d.—ij s Et solutum cuidam tegulatori tegulanti super dictam
domum del Bachous . . . x s. vj d. Et in xx comis pro
crestyng ejusdem domi cum ij d. pro cariagio eorundem xxij d.
Et in cariagio ij carectarum lapidum pro j brect (?) . . super
le Polished vj d. Et solutum cuidam cementario facienti dictum
brect (?) xij d. Et in xvij copulis vectium ferri infra castrum
pro fenestris predictis pendendis cum xvj hamis pretium copuli
xij d.—xix s. vj d. Et in xvij^{xx} grossis clavis quadrato capite emptis
pro eadem pretium . . . xij d. Et in xvij clattes ferri emptis
pro eisdem claudendis pretium pecie iiij d.—iiij s. vjd. Et solutum
pro lxxvij pedibus quadratis vitrei empti pro v. fenestris vitrandis
in capella et closetta domini ibidem pretium pedis vj d.—xxxix s.
Et in c grossis spykyngs emptis pro operatione (?) ariarum
camerarum viij d. Et in ij^c bordnaills pro fenestris predictis viij d.

Et in ij^c midilspykyngs emptis pro eodem vj *d.* Et in stipendio unius cementarii anglice Rygallyng parietes (?) lapideos pro fenestris vitrandis et illos perforantis pro hamis figendis per iij dies xij *d.* Et solutum . . . hominibus findentibus bordas et illas scapulantibus per ij septimanas capientibus per septimanam inter se iij *s.* vj *d.* vij *s.* Et in CC clavis vj *d.* Et in dimidium C spykyng iij *d.* Et solutum Henrico Wryght operanti ibidem post xiiij diem Octobris ut supra per j septimanam ij *s.* iij *d.* Et in uno equo conducto de Melborne usque Duffeld pro . . . ij *d.* Et in v hyrdels emptis pro les flodgates molendini xx *d.* Et in pergameno empto pro rotulis curie xij *d.*

Summa vj *li.* xiiij *s.* v *d.*

* * * * *

No. 6150. Compotus Petri de Melborne * *

A.D. 1393-4. Custus Parci} Et ij *s.* iij *d.* solutis pro decima agistamenti parci ibidem hoc anno Et in iij^{xx} ix acris j roda nove haie claudende circa parcum ibidem hoc anno acra ad vj *d.* —xliij *s.* vij *d.* Et in j carecta conducta ad carandum ramellos et clausuram pro dicta haia facienda per xxx^{ta} dies capiente per diem xij *d.* —xxx *s.*

Summa lxxvj *s.* xi *d.*

Custus Castri} Et solutum cuidam cementario emendanti et reparanti diversos defectus unius pontis ibidem cum serviente suo sibi auxiliante ex convencione in grosso xvij *d.* Et solutum cuidam homini carianti cum j carecta mailon pro reparatione dicti pontis per iij dies capienti per diem xij *d.* —iij *s.* Et in pergameno empto pro officio seneschalli ibidem hoc anno xij *d.*

Summa v *s.* vj *d.*

No. 6154. Compotus Petri de Melborne * *

A.D. 1399-1400. Custus Castri} Et solutum uni plumbario emendanti diversos defectus camerarum infra Castrum ex convencione secum facta in grosso xvij *d.* Et solutum eidem pro soudura empti pro iij brecht. ibidem emendandis ij *d.* Et in una carecta argille cariate ad opus predictum ij *d.*

Summa xxij *d.*

Custus Parci} Et in lxij acris nove haie facte hoc anno circa parcum ibidem acra ad vj *d*—xxxj *s*. vj *d*. Et in una carecta cariante ramellos ad dictam haiam per xxvij dies capiente per diem xij *d*—xxvij *s*.

Summa lix *s*. vj *d*.

* * *

Memorandum de vj peciis plumbi precio xx *s*. provenientibus in manum domini per forisfacturam Roberti Grenesmyth de Bomersale per extractum Johannis Busshy capitalis seneschalli prout notatur in compoto Ballivi Hundredi de Gresley de anno xx^o qui quidem Ballivus liberavit constabulario castri de Melborne predictum plumbum pro stauro dicti castri unde remanent predicto constabulario ibidem vj pecie dicte plumbi.

No. 6157. Compotus Petri de Melborne * *

A.D. 1402-3. Custus Parci} In xlviij acris dimidium nove haie facte hoc anno circa parcum ibidem acra ad vj *d*—xxiiij *s*. iiij *d*. Et in stipendio unius hominis emendantis diversos defectus haie circa dictum parcum per iiij dies capientis per diem iiij *d*—ix *d*. Et in stipendio unius carpentarii emendantis diversos defectus logie infra parcum predictum ex convencione in grosso ij *s*. Et in stipendio unius cementarii emendantis muros lapideos dicte logie per j diem—iiij *d*. Et solutum pro ij carectis de plastro empto ad idem opus xiiij *d*. Et solutum pro cariagio dicti platri ex convencione xvj *d*. Et solutum j plasteri operanti super dictam logiam et emendenti diversos defectus ejusdem ex convencione iiij *s*. Et solutum j mulieri portanti aquam ad idem opus per iiij dies—vj *d*. Et solutum pro j summagio carbonum emptorum ad comburendum dictum plastrum iiij *d*. Et in stramine empto pro coopertura dicte logie—xx *d*. Et in cariagio ejusdem—xij *d*. Et in stipendio unius tectoris cooperientis dictam logiam—xx *d*. Et in stipendio j mulieris eidem servientis per v dies per diem ij *d*—x *d*. Et in j hurdell empto pro les floodyates molendini ibidem vj *d*.

Summa — xl *s*. iiij *d*.

No. 6159. Compotus Petri de Melburne * *

A.D. 1404-5. Custus Parci} Solutum j carpentario pro factura
ij novarum portarum in parco ibidem ex convencione in grosso
vj s. Et in clavis emptis pro predictis portis v d. Et solutum pro
j hope j plate j goion iij d. Et solutum j laborario operanti et
emendanti diversos defectus infra parcum iiij d. Et in xiiij acris
nove haie facte hoc anno acra ad vj d.—vij s. Et solutum pro
factura et emendacione capitis stagni infra parcum ibidem ij s.

Summa — xvj s.

No. 6163. Compotus Petri de Melbourne. * *

A.D. 1409-10. } Solutum uni plumbario conducto per iiij^{or}
Custus Castri. } dies pro emendacione castri ibidem capienti
per diem viij d.—ij s. viij d. Et solutum uni
sibi servienti per idem tempus per diem iij d. —xvj d. Et solutum
pro ij libris de Tyn emptis ad idem opus viij d. Et solutum iij
cementariis emendantibus cameram ibidem per unum diem—
xviij d. Et solutum j carpentario et uni tegulatori operantibus
ibidem per iij dies—xviid.

Summa—vij s. viij d.

Custus Parci et } Et in xvij acris novæ haie facte circa parcum
feni pro feris } ibidem hoc anno in diversis locis acra ad vj d
in parco. } —viij s. vj d. Et solutum uni carecte carianti
ramellos pro dicta haia facienda per viij dies
per diem xij d.—viij s. Et xxj d. in falcacione iij acrarum prati
vocati le Russhes assignati pro feris domini in parco ibidem in
yeme et xij d. in herbagio spergendo et feno inde levando et
faciendo Et xij d. solutum pro una carecta cariante dictum
fenum per unum diem Et solutum pro pergameno empto pro
rotulis curie et compoto hoc anno xij d. Et allocatur eidem
iiij s. jx d. pro feno et pergameno emptis pro anno precedente
ibidem omissis et non allocatis prout patet per inspectionem
compoti anni precedentis.

Summa—xxvj s.

No. 6163A. Compotus Petri de Melburn.

A. D. 1410-1. } In ij carectis conductis ad cariandum mare-
 Custus } mium de bosco Regis usque molendinum
 Portiflumiorum. } ibidem pro porti flumiorum ejusdem
 per iiij dies—per diem xij *d.* viii *s.* Et in
 stipendio unius carpentarii conducti ad facienda dicta porti-
 flumia cum dicto maremio ex convencione in grosso xlvj *s.* viij *d.*
 Et in iij quarteriis calcis emptis pro emendacione et reparacione
 eorundem hoc anno ij *s.* vj *d.* Et in stipendio unius [cementarii]
 conducti per iiij dies ad facienda reparanda et emendanda dicta
 portiflumia per diem vj *d.* ij *s.*

No. 6165.

A.D. 1415-6. } Compotus Petri de Melburne constabularii
 Melburne. } Castri ibidem a festo Michaelis anno regni
 Regis Henrici filii Regis Henrici tercio usque
 idem festum ex tunc proximum sequens anno ejusdem Regis
 quarto per unum annum integrum

* * * *

Custus Parci. } Solutum pro factura x acrarum nove haie
 } in locis defectivis circa dictum parcum acra
 ad vj *d.*—v *s.* Et solutum pro emendacione
 haie circa le Spryng ibidem in locis defectivis ex convencione
 in grosso ij *s.* viij *d.* Et solutum pro coopertura pontis apud les
 flogedatis cum petris ex convencione in grosso ij *s.*

Summa ix *s.* viij *d.*

Custus feni et } Et xxj *d.* in falcatione iij acrarum prati
 pergameni. } vocati les Russhes assignati pro feris domini
 } Regis in yeme acra ad vij *d.* Et xij *d.* in
 herbagio spergendo et feno inde levando et faciendo Et xij *d.*
 pro una carecta cariante dictum fenum per unum diem Et
 solutum pro pergamento empto pro rotulis curie hoc anno xij *d.*

Summa iiij *s.* ix *d.*

Custus Castri. } Et in diversis custubus missis et expensis
 } factis tam super reparacione murorum castri
 } quam domorum infra castrum ex ordinacione

Receptoris et Thome Grysley militis eo quod ordinatum fuit per Regem ut dicebatur quod diversi duces et alii diversi domini Franchie prisonarii ibidem salvo custodirentur sub custodia dicti Thome xlviii s. ij d. ut patet per parcellam super hunc compotum examinatam.

Summa xlvij s. ij d.

No. 6174.

A.D. 1429-30.

Melbourne.

Compotus Thome Staunton Constabularii Castri Parcarii ac Collectoris reddituum ibidem et firmarum a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Henrici Sexti octavo usque idem festum Sancti Michaelis extunc proximum sequens anno ejusdem Regis nono per unum annum integrum

Custus
Reparacionis
domorum et
turrium castri.

In stipendio unius carpentarii unam peciam maremii qeurcini scapulantis et squarrantis et eandem peciam in trabem formantis et in quamdam domum (sic) dicti castri loco perusitato erigentis et ponentis per convencionem in grosso ij s. ix d. Et in viij l/s. soulduræ emptæ pro souldacione rupturarum telarum plumbi ibidem per convencionem in grosso ij s. Et in stipendio unius hominis reparantis et emendantis unam gutteram super coquinam in opere ligneo infra castrum predictum per convencionem in grosso xvij d. Et in stipendio iiij^{or} hominum per iiij dies mundancium domos et turres castri supradicti de stramine rubiso et aliis nocumentis in eisdem existentibus quolibet capiente per diem ij d.—iiij s.

Summa x s. iiij d.

Custus Clausure
Parci cum aliis.

Et in stipendio diversorum laborariorum succidencium Tynet et cum eodem de novo faciencium et erigentium xxvij acras nove sepis circa parcum hujus Dominii prout opus erat pro factura et erectione cujuslibet acre sepis vj d.—xiiij s. Et in stipendio eorundem consimili forma succidencium et cariencium tynet et cum eodem faciencium et erigencium unam sepem circa quamdam clausuram infra dictum parcum pro conservacione

ejusdem per convencionem in grosso ii s. ij d. Et in uno Goion ferri iiij d. empto cum clavis ij d. ad reparacionem portarum parci predicti apud Quarrecam vj d. Et in stipendio unius laborarii falcantis ferne et brakes in quadam landa infra parcum pro meliori crescencia herbagii ejusdem habenda per ij dies viij d. Et in stipendio unius hominis per iiij dies succidentis tynet et cum eodem facientis et emendantis sepes cujusdam clausi vocati le Karre prout opus erat capientis per diem iiij d.—xvj d. Ac eciam consimili forma alia vice emendantis et facientis parcellam sepis clausi predicti per convencionem in grosso in toto xxij d. Et in stipendiis Willielmi Rudde et sociorum suorum mundancium et escurancium caput stagni predicti parci de luto et mudde pro meliori aqua infra dictum stagnum habenda et conservanda per convencionem in grosso viij s. Et in cariagio duarum carectarum maremii quercini per carpentarium inferius succisi et scapulati de boscis Regine vocatis les Outewodes ad predictum stagnum pro reparacione pipe capitis ejusdem x d. Et in stipendio duorum sarratorum per unum diem parcellam maremii predicti in bordas et alias pecias maremii aptas ad reparacionem dicte pipe x d. Et in stipendio Willielmi Wryght carpentarii per viij dies predictum maremium quercinum succidentis scapulantis et squarrantis et cum eodem predictam pipam stagni supradicti in opere ligneo prout opus erat facientis et reparantis capientis per diem vj d.—iii s. Et in falcacione spergicione levacione cariacione et mullionacione iiij carectarum feni ordinati pro feris predicti parci tempore yemali anni futuri pascendis per convencionem in grosso iiij s.

Summa xxxvj s. x d.

NOTES.

Maremium—timber.

Zabuli—sand ("sable" Fr.).

Sodare, soudare—solder.

Stannum—tin.

Comis—ridge tiles ?

Vectium—bolts or bars.

Rygallyng—grooving.

Summagium—a horse load.

Serrare—to saw.

Scapulare—to adze.

Poleshed—Head of the Pool.

Rubiso—rubbish ?

Tynet—brushwood.

Escurancium—scouring-out.

Mullionacione—stacking.

Receipt Roll of the Peak Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

A.D. 1339.

BY J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



AMONG the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield pertaining to their extensive ecclesiastical rights throughout the Peak, is a Receipt Roll of the year 1339, giving in detail all the money received from (1) the small tenants, from (2) the farmers, from (3) pensions, from (4) mills, and from (5) tithes of minerals, corn, and hay. The total amounts to £218 13s. 1¼d., a very large sum for those days.* In addition to this was the tithe on wool and lambs, which was collected at a different time of the year and entered on another roll. The roll of receipts for 1339 is on a long, narrow piece of parchment, measuring 6ft. 8in. by 8in. in width; the upper part is much frayed, and in parts illegible. It has, therefore, been impossible to copy the first receipts that relate to the payments from cottage or garden tenants at Holme, Hope, Tideswell, Brough, and Rowsley; their rents amount to £7 4s. 9d.

On the back of the roll is the most interesting and somewhat exceptional feature of these 14th century accounts, namely, the Mortuary List for the year. The mortuary fee, which still prevails in some of our parishes for the wealthy deceased,† is a fee

* This sum was, however, often exceeded in more prosperous years; in 1306 it amounted to £264 9s. 8d.

† Statute 21 Hen. VIII., cap. 6, restrained the amount of mortuaries, and limited them to persons of substance and heads of houses. By 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 62, the Tithe Commutation Commissioners were empowered to commute them before confirmation of award.

altogether distinct from any funeral charge to the rector for breaking the turf of the graveyard, which is technically his freehold. The mortuary, in its origin, was a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church as a set-off against any personal tithes or offerings that had not been duly paid during his lifetime. By custom, the voluntary and occasional offering became a regular due in most districts, and eventually grew into an impost that was enjoined both by civil* and ecclesiastical law in all parishes where the custom had obtained. The mortuary of the rector was the analogous liability to the heriot of the lord. From being payable to the church, it became in impropriated parishes the absentee rector's perquisite, unless expressly settled on the vicar by the *Ordinatio Vicarii*. Hence they were payable throughout the Peak to the official receiver for the Dean and Chapter.

These mortuaries came to be considered a charge *in rem* rather than *in personam*, and hence assumed in most places a claim on the second best beast that the defunct householder had possessed. In some parishes sheep, pigs, geese, poultry, and even hives of bees were thus claimed; and in other places we have found instances in medieval days of household furniture, such as chests, being taken in default of beasts.

After comparing this mortuary roll with five or six others of the same century that are extant at Lichfield, it becomes clear that the custom in the Peak was as follows:—Firstly, that the mortuary was levied on every householder and on every householder's wife; secondly, that it was the (second) best beast that was taken, but the term beast confined to horses and cattle, and in default of a beast that claim was made to the best wearing apparel of the deceased.

However much custom might vary, as it did most widely with regard to these death payments, in one particular there was a common use throughout England, namely, that a mortuary of a beast could only be taken where the deceased had possessed three, though not necessarily three of the same kind. Thus, for

* Statute of *Circumspecte agatis*, 13 Edw. I.

instance, in the Peak, if A. B. died possessed of a horse and a cow, no mortuary on the beast would hold good, and it would simply be levied on his wearing apparel. If A. B. died possessed of a horse, cow, and calf, the church laid claim to the cow, for the first claim or heriot was due to the lord of the manor, and the church only obtained the second best, save from tenants on glebe land or in certain other exceptional cases. The merciful provision of no mortuary beast being taken save when there were three, did therefore secure to the survivor a single beast. It is necessary to bear this in mind in studying the following mortuary roll, for, with this explanation, it affords a remarkable proof of the prosperity of the inhabitants of the Peak in the 14th century, a prosperity that compares most unfavourably with the cottagers and labourers of the same district of to-day.

The death roll for the year 1339 must have been a heavy one, for the 105 names on the mortuary list are exclusive of all children, of sons and daughters not householders, as well as of all servants and lodgers. From thirty-one of these names a cow was the mortuary, proving in each case the possession of at least three cows, or a horse and two cows; from seventeen others an ox was taken; from twelve a heifer (*juvenca*, *bovetta*); from five a stirk (*stirketa*); and from two a calf. There seems to have been no death this year of a man of substance or position, but in two cases there is a mention of horses, once when a white horse was valued at 9s., and again when a colt (*pullum equinum*) is named. Very probably, however, as has been already suggested, some of those from whom the church claimed a cow had already yielded up a horse to the lord. In other mortuary lists of the Peak, though not so long as this one, we have found more frequent mention both of the *equus* or horse for riding, and of the *affrus* or small breed of cart horses, which were occasionally used, especially in hilly country, as a substitute for the ox at plough.*

With regard to the wearing apparel mentioned in this list, chiefly from the wives of householders, it should be borne in mind that the five or six male householders who yield a mortuary

* In a 1379 Mortuary List of the Peak, a horse sold for 30s.

of this description, had probably one or two beasts, but not the legal three to make the claim on live stock possible. The garments are chiefly tunics or super-tunics, with a few varieties of cloak; the terms for the latter are briefly explained in the footnotes.

With regard to the value of the mortuary in this list, it varies remarkably, from 2*d.* for a worn tunic to 15*s.* for an ox. The price of the cows varies from 4*s.* to 8*s.*, and of the ox from 6*s.* to the outside price of 15*s.* just named. The tunic varies from 2*d.* to 3*s.* The total value realised by the sale of the mortuaries was £23 5*s.* 1*d.*

The following is an extended literal transcript of the whole of this roll, with the exception of the almost illegible opening pertaining to the small tenants :—

FIRME :—

			<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Jacobus Cotterel pro domis et dominicis terre de				
Tiddeswell	...	...	xx	
Ricardus le Tailleur de Haddon	...	...	ij	
Hugo de Birchel	...	...	j	ij
Gervasius de Hassop	...	...	iiij	iiij
Willielmus Rose	...	...		viiij
Johannes de Calton	...	...	j	
Robertus de Burton	...	...	j	viiij
Agnes Lee, sol' xij <i>d</i> deb' xij <i>d</i>	...	...	ij	
Summa	xxxj <i>s</i>	xd		

PENSIENES :—

			<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Capella de Feirfeld	...	...	ij	
Ecclesia de Ednesore	...	...	j	vj
Ecclesia de Yolgreve	...	...	j	vj
Capella de Herthull (sol' xiijs iiij <i>d</i>)	...	...	xiiij	iiij
Capella de Chelmardon	...	...	iiij	
Capella de Longston	...	...	iiij	
Capella de Tadinton	...	...	ij	
Capella de Basslowe	...	...	j	vj
Grangia de Onash	...	...	vj	
Grangia de Grenlowe	...	...	xx	
Summa	lv <i>s.</i>	xd		

MOLENDINA :—

			<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Molendinum de Baucquell	...	...	x	
Item fullonicum* de eadem	...	...	iiij	
Item de Chattesworth	...	...	j	viiij
Item de Aldeport	...	...	ij	
Item de Beleye	...	...	ij	
Item de Basslowe	...	...	xj	ix
Item de Tadinton	...	...	ix	
Item de Moniash	...	...	ij	
Item de Calvoure	...	...	ij	
Item de Aysford	...	...	vj	
Item fullonicum de eadem	...	...		xij
Item de Chelmardon	...	...	v	
Item de Haddon Superiore	...	...	j	
Item de Haddon Basset	...	...	j	iiiij
Item de Roulesley	...	...	iiij	
Item de Feirfeld	...	...	ij	
Item de Stoke	...	...	j	vj
Item del Burgh	...	...	xx	
Item de Haselsted	...	...	j	
Item de Congsburgh...	...	...	iiij	
Item de Mornesale	...	...	iiiij	
Item Molendinum fullonicum de Bobenhall	...	...	ij	

Summa omnium molendinium iiiij*l*. xiiij*s*. iiiij*d*.

VENDICATIO MINERALIUM ET GARBARUM DE ANNO DOM
MILLO CCCXXXIX.

Minerales. Nicholas de Congesdon, Johannes frater ejus et
Willielmus Note pro decimis mineralibus. Summa proxima
xviiij *li*. x*s*.†

* *Molendinum fullonicum*, a windmill.

† The mineral tithes of the Peak Jurisdiction were exactly £17 in 1379 and in 1390, and £16 in an undated roll of the same century.

PAROCHIA DE BAUCQUELL.

Willielmus de Arderne, Johannes de Cricheles, Rogerus filius ejusdem Johannis, et Robertus de Byston pro decimis de intra aquam de Baucquell vij *li.* vj *s.* viij *d.*

Thomas Hubelyn, Johannes filius ejusdem Thome, Rogerus filius Johannis Herynge, et Robertus de Burton pro decimis de ultra aquam de Baucquell et Roland iiij *li.* xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Bartholomeus Foljambe, Ricardus del Hull, Robertus filius Ricardi, proctor de Hassop, et Ricardus Potter de eadem pro decimis de Hassop C. et xij *s.* viij *d.* nunc xxxj *s.* viij *d.*

Robertus de Kneveton, Johannes de Kneveton, Johannes Bele, Symon Knot, Willielmus Sarner, Henricus atteyate de Roulesley iiij *li.* x *s.* nunc ad xxix *s.*

Nicholas de Stanedon, et Henricus filius Symonis de Moniash pro tertia parte garbarum decimalium et pro toto feno decimale xxij *s.* iiij *d.*

Henricus filius clerici, et Willielmus Elys pro octava parte garbarum de Moniash xx *s.*

Residuum decimarum de Moniasch rendet de C. et ix *s.* x *d.* Summa x *li.* ij *s.* ij *d.* nunc ad cxij *s.* iiij *d.*

Nicholas de Congesdon Willielmus Note de Calvoure pro decimis de Calvoure iij *li.* x *s.* nunc ad xl *s.* viij *d.*

Danyel Hubelyn, Richardus Hubelyn, & Thomas Hubelyn pro decimis de Hoclowes majori et minori et pro iiij *li.* xvj *s.* viij *d.*

Thomas Figoure de Litton, Johannes de Figoure de eadem, Thomas ad . . . ville de eadem, et Ricardus filius Willielmi de eadem pro decimis de Longston maiore ix *li.* ij *s.* iiij *d.*

Ricardus faber de Longston pro feno deciali de Longston ix *s.*

Henricus de Marketon et Henricus Selclough pro decimis de Aysfford ix *li.* xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Henricus filius Ivonis, Henry Ogton, et Willielmus de Blacwall pro decimis de Birchenfeldt et Morneshale pro oblig' lxxvj *s.* viij *d.*

Willielmus filius Radulphi del Hawe, Galfridus del Hawe, Radulphus filius Ricardi, Henricus filius Ricardi, Willielmus filius Margorie, Ricardus de Halumshire, et Thomas filius Henrici

Megesone pro decimis garbarum de Chattesworth pro oblig' iij *li.* vj *s.* viij *d.*

Johannes de Belers, et Nicholas de Calton pro feno decimale de Chattesworth xij *s.* iij *d.*

Willielmus Cheteham Miles, et Johannes de Rodeyerd pro decimis de Longston minore iij *li.* xij *s.* iij *d.*

Ricardus de Herthull dominus de eadem, Willielmus de Dunchurche capellanus de Herthull, et Henricus Fox pro decimis de Herthull liij *s.* iij *d.*

Henricus Fox, Willielmus de Dunchurche capellanus pro feno decimale de Herthull xij *s.* iij *d.*

Ricardus Lister, Willielmus de Arderne, Ricardus le Tailloure de Overhaddon, et Rogerus Bisshop pro decimis garbarum de Overhaddon vj *li.* v *s.* iij *d.*

Johannes Filius Roberti le Wyne pro feno decimale de Overhadden viij *s.*

Henricus de Paddelle, Thomas le Stainer de Netherhaddon pro decimis de Netherhaddon et Feyrfeld xj *li.* xij *s.* iij *d.*

Willielmus de Calvoure, Rogerus Worth, Johannes clericus, Robertus Lech, Robertus Grennery, Robertus de Beyleye pro decimis de Basset Bobenhull, et Bothales (?) xij *li.* x *s.*

Willielmus Larch, Ricardus Basset, Willielmus Baker pro decimis de Conkesburgh et Froggatt lx *s.*

Receptor de Scheladon rendet de lxxij *s.* iij *d.*

Thomas Beard, Johannes Wyne, Hugo filius Golde, Thomas Molendarius, Thomas filius Thome de Cokeye pro decimis de Beleye lxxvj *s.* xij *d.*

Adam Cay, Ricus Cocus de Tiddeswell, Henricus filius ivonis, Ricardus Gladewyn, et Adam filius Ade Cay pro decimis de Tadinton et Presteclyf x *li.* xij *s.* iij *d.*

Ricardus de Pigtor, capellanus, pro decimis de Cheilmardon vj *s.*

Hugo de Tunston pro feno de Baucquell xij *s.*

Thomas Vucher pro feno de Buxton iij *s.*

Summa cxxxij *li.* xj *s.* v *d.* ob.

PAROCHIA DE TIDDESWELL.

Radulphus Filius Nicolai, Ricardus del Com, Henricus filius Radulphi, Willielmus filius Galfridi, et Willielmus Rose pro decimis de Tiddeswell xvj *l*.

Godfridus Foljambe, Johannes le Rotourarius* de Baucquell pro decimis de Wheston liij *s*. iiij *d*.

Thomas Vicarius de Tiddeswell, Johannes de Bentel pro decimis del Forest xl *s*.

Bartholemeus Folejambe, Alanus del Hull, Adam Cadas, Thomas filius Ricardi pro decimis de Middeltane liij *s*. iiij *d*.

Ricardus Jowe, Radulphus Jowe, Henricus de Bentele, Radulphus de Wardelowe, Rogerus filius Radulphi Junior pro feno decimati de Tunstedes xxx *s*.

Ricardus de Urdest, Johannes de Wardlowe, Nicholas filius Ricardi de Wardelowe, Thomas de Urdest, Henricus de Paddele, et Thomas Martyn de Wheston pro decimis garbarum de Tunsted cxij *s*. iiij *d*.

Ricus de Littone, Radulphus Dodesone, Thomas filius Radulphi Dodesone, Robertus filius Radulphi Dodesone pro decimis de Litton Cvj *s*. viij *d*.

Summa xxxviiij *l*. x *s*.

PAROCHIA DE HOPE.

Johannes de Billeston, Gervasius Woderove, Nicholas Woderove, Nicholas Leyr, et Johannes de Calton de Chattesworth pro decimis de Hope xij *l*. ij *s*. iiij *d*.

Johannes Bucsone, Willielmus de Bageschawe, Robertus Dobbesone, Willielmus Bucsone capellanus, Johannes del Halle, Ricardus atte Kirkeyerd, Hugo de Horderne pro decimis parochia Capelle del Frith xvj *l*.

Robertus de Bageschawe, Robertus filius Thome del Clogh, Thomas Webbe de Abbeneye pro decimis de Abbeneye xxxij *s*. iiij *d*.

* *Rotourarius*, or *rumptuarius*, is a term meaning a breaker-up or tiller of newly-cultivated ground; that is, a husbandman whose special work was "stubbing up" or clearing moorland or land overgrown with furze.

Willielmus filius Johannis Fox, Robertus le Mason de Offerton,
Rogerus filius Johannis Fox de eadem pro decimis de Offerton
xxx s.

Hugo de Stradeley, Willielmus Fox de Shatton, Ricardus filius
Roberti de Burgo, Petrus Focour, Willielmus filius Johannis Fox
de Offerton pro decimis de Thornhull, Shatton et Burgh iij l.
xiiij s.

Thomas filius Radulphus Larch, Philippus dominus de Hasel-
bach, et Johannes del Heyelowe pro decimis de Haselbach xl s.

Henricus de Wardelowe, Nicholas filius Henrici de eadem,
Johannes frater ejusdem Nicholai pro decimis de Wardelowe
xlviij s. viij d.

Johannes del Halle, et Benedictus de Shakelcros pro decimis
de Fernilee xij s.

Johannes del Heyelowe, et Henricus del Heyelowe pro decimis
del Heyelowe xij s. iij d.

Robertus filius Ricardi de Paddel et Philippus de Paddel pro
decimis de Paddel xxvj s. viij d.

Willielmus filius Johannis Larch, Willielmus filius Roberti le
Tailloer de Tiddeswell, Robertus Wareyn de Middleton, Nicholas
Stoke de eadem pro decimis de Stoke ls.

Decime de Hoclowe majore et minore sunt in obligatione de
Hulme. Summa xlvj l. xij s. viij d.

c

Summa ommium garbarum ijxviij l. xiiij s. i d. ob.

RECEPTA PRINCIPALIU MORTUARIUM.

Pro corpore Margeria del Ford de Capella j tunicam debilem
que datur pro amore dei.

Pro corpore Willielmo Ely de Moniash j vaccam venditam pro
vij s.

Pro corpore Emma uxore Ricardi de Chattesworth j super-
tunicam venditam Letitia Stonne pro ij s.

Pro corpore Alota Bate de Mulneton j cloke debilem pro ij d.

Pro corpore Alota uxore Mathei de Capella j tunicam venditam
Johanne de Hulm pro ij d.

Pro corpore Agnete uxore Thoma Hulm de Aysford j supertunicam venditam Henrico Schore de Bauquell pro ij s. vj d.

Pro corpore Elena uxore Ricardi Stonne j vaccam pro iiij s. venditam pro v s.

Pro corpore Johanne del Grene de Cheilmardon j vaccam nigram* debilem venditam pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Roberto Robyn de Cheilmardon j collobium† debile preterea vj d. venditam pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Cecilia Godemon de Cheilmardon j stirketam pro xvj d.

Pro corpore Ricardo filio Alicie de Beleye j stirketam pro ij s.

Pro corpore Thoma Karl de Herthull j vaccam pro iiij s. venditam pro v s.

Pro corpore Willielmo de Barton de Neverhaddon j juvencam pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Agnete Howe de Haselbach j supertunicam venditam pro x d.

Pro corpore Roberto filio Ricardi de Donam j bovem venditum pro vj s.

Pro corpore Wilhelmo Lott de Beleye medietatem unius bovis venditam pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Dyonisio filio Hugonis de Bageschawe medietatem unius bovis venditam pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Isabella de aula de Feirfeld j vaccam nigram pro iiij s. venditam pro iiij s. vj d.

Pro corpore Henrico Bagel de Aysford j vaccam venditam Henrico filio Roberti pro vj s. vj d.

Pro corpore Roberto le Taillour de Baucquell unam vaccam nigram venditam Petro de Shirwod pro iiij s. vj d.

Pro corpore Roberto Dato de Offerton j vaccam venditam Henrico del Halle pro ix s.

Pro corpore Elya de Thornbull j vaccam rubeam venditam Willielmo de Fallynge pro vj s.

* *Vacca nigra*, we believe to be the small Celtic ox (*bos longifrons*), now represented by the rough Scotch and Welsh cattle.

† *Collobium*, i.e., tunica sive manicis.

Pro corpore Cecillia uxore Henrici Attelychyate de Prestclif j juvencam debilem venditam Henrico de Prestclif pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Willilemo Cloken de Moniash j bovem venditum Henrico filio Symonis pro xv s.

Pro corpore Henrico de Shirleye j bovem venditum Johanne clerico de Tadinton pro xij s. iiij d.

Pro corpore Alicie uxore Ricardi Donne de Duffeld j tunicam venditam Nichola del Hulle pro vj d.

Pro corpore Willielmo Hordinon de Hassop j sourcope* de russeto venditam Henrico Beleye pro xij d.

Pro corpore Agnete et Rogero de Hope j tunicam de blueto debilem venditam Johanne Stonne pro vj d.

Pro corpore Eustacia uxore Henrici de Washere de Haselbach j tunicam venditam eidem Henrico pro vj d.

Pro corpore Henrico de Aston de Bastow j vaccam venditam Willielm o de Bothales pro v s vj d.

Pro corpore Willielmo filio Hugonis del Clogh j bovem venditum Willielmo de Wheston capellano pro xj s. solutum ix s. viij d.

Pro corpore Johane del Clogh j bovem venditum Rogero de Bridesbridge (?) pro xj s.

Pro corpore Roberto Baron de Marteton j bovem venditum Nicholao de Calton pro xj s.

Pro corpore Hugone de Walkare de Bobenhull j aketon† venditum pro vj d.

Pro corpore Petro Plumbario juvencam et venditam Henrico fabro pro viij s.

Pro corpore Mariot filius Raduphi filius Willielmi j tunicam rubeam venditam Radupho de Sitton de Wardelowe pro iij s. solvendam ad Purificationem.

Pro corpore Letitia uxore Ricardi Cutt de Sheladon j super-tunicam de blueto venditam Ricardo Cut et Ricardo-en-le-Dale pro ij s. vj d.

* *Sourcope*, or *Courcope*, *i.e.*, a kind of over-cloak or outer habit.

† *Aketon*, *Aketonum*, or *Acton*, is a term used for a military cloak, or, one of double thickness.

Pro corpore Agneti Cartrom de Ley j vaccam venditam Darvyal Hubolyn pro v s.

Pro corpore Hawisia de Stacyj tunicam albam venditam pro v d.

Pro corpore Alicia Herthorn de Longsdon j juvenecam venditam Petro Shirwod pro iij s. vj d.

Pro corpore Alicia Stacy de Beleye j tunicam de taffeto debilem venditam Henrico de Beleye pro viij d.

Pro corpore Henrico Millor de Hassop j bovem nigrum non venditum, potest vendi pro vj s.

Pro corpore Willielmo Pere j bovem venditum Alicie uxori ejusdem Willielmi pro x s.

Pro corpore Thoma Hubelyn j bovem venditum Henrico de Paddel de Mapelton pro x s.

Pro corpore Johanne Demon de Hope j tunicam albam venditam Letitie Stonne pro xij d.

Pro corpore Thoma Dayker j vaccam nigram venditam Willielmo Provost pro vj s.

Pro corpore Matylda Godmore de Stanedon j vaccam venditam Nicholao de Stanedon pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Ricardo Hubelyn j vaccam venditam Letitie uxori eidem Ricardo pro v s.

Pro corpore Alota de Roulesley j stirketam venditam Beatrice Prime pro iij s. inde solutam xvij d.

Pro corpore Rudolpho Penne de Baslow j juvenecam venditam Ricardo de Litton pro x s.

Pro corpore Roberto de Sydebothom j vitulum de optimis et cum pellis non venditum et in custode capellani (venditam pro ij s.)

Pro corpore Hugone Douche j vaccam non recte hic per alibi.

Pro corpore Alicia Godbode j tunicam venditam Johanni le Wyne pro viij d.

Pro corpore Letitia Agar de Sheladon medietatem unius vacce venditam Henrico de Paddel pro iij s. iiij d.

Pro corpore Johanne le Rede de Sheladon medietatem unius vaccam venditam Henrico de Paddel pro iij s. iiij d.

Pro corpore Alicia uxore Johannis filii Galfridi de Tadinton j vitulum venditum Henrico de Paddel pro ij s.

Pro corpore Johanna Gamel de Chelmerton j vaccam venditam
Johanni de Wardel de Dyfford pro vj s.

Pro corpore Agreete de Spencer de Feirfeld j vaccam venditam
Henrico de Paddel pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Matilda del Heyes de Hope j bovettam venditam
Henrico de Mapleton pro vj s.

Pro corpore Rogero Degheely de Morneshall j sourcope
stragulatam * venditam Johanis Flourebelle pro iiij s.

Pro corpore Christiana Gilhort de Tadinton j vaccam venditam
Danyel Hubelyn pro vj s.

Pro corpore Alicia Moore de Haddon j supertunicam venditam
Galfrido Motte pro iij s. iiij d.

Pro corpore Ricardo de Aula de Feirfeld j juvencam venditam
Roberto Panne de Feirfeld pro vj s. vj d. Paddel.

Pro corpore Margareta uxore Rogero Diris de Chattesworth j
judencam debilem venditam eidem Rogero pro iij s.

Pro corpore Alicia de Poynton j pullum equinum venditum
Ricardo Provost de Bentley (?) pro ij s.

Pro corpore . . . Elyot j equum album venditum Willielmo
Larch pro ix s.

Pro corpore Rogero en le Dale de Blackwall j juvencam ven-
ditam Willielmo Blacwall pro viij s.

Pro corpore Alicia de Cirkelanglej j supertunicam venditam
Johanne Stonne pro xij d.

Pro corpore . . . filio Saule de Blacwall j vaccam venditam
Cecilia de Blacwall pro viij s.

Pro corpore Ricardo filio Johannis de Prestclif j vaccam ven-
ditam Willielmo filio Ricardi de Presteclife et Thome Prior pro
vj s.

Pro corpore Ricardo filio Margarete de Ednestone . . . de
Baucquell j tunicam venditam uxori dicti Ricardi pro vj d.

Pro corpore Alicie uxori Radulphi filii Emme de Hope j
bovettam venditam Willielmo filio Elye de Hope pro ij s. vj d.

* Apparently a monastic habit, which is the ordinary use of the word *stragula* or *stragulata*.

Pro corpore Margarete del Thor de Bradewalle j tunicam debilem venditam Willielmo filio Simonis pro iiij *℥*.

Pro corpore Hugone Cooperatore de Haselbach j tunicam venditam Johanni le Wyne pro viij *℥*.

Pro corpore Lotu' Manndeville de Chattesworth j tunicam venditam pro Willielmo Donnis pro xv *℥*.

Pro corpore Alicia uxore Ricardi filii Galfridi de Bradewall j bovem venditum Henrico cooperatori pro xj *s*.

Pro corpore Mathew Albrey de Baucquell j tunicam albam venditum Radulpho le Mason pro xvj *℥*.

Pro corpore Cissa de Irlound de Feirfeld j courcope venditam Simoni le cowerherdi pro xij *℥*.

Pro corpore Margaia le Spencer de Feirfeld j anamtellum venditum Nicholao Fox pro viij *℥*.

Pro corpore Ricardo Bate de Longeston j vaccam venditam Willielmo Bati pro vj *s*. viij *℥*.

Pro corpore Willielmo Southend j juvencam venditam Willielmo . . . pro ij *s*. ix *℥*.

Pro corpore Cecilia uxore Radulphi de Overhaddon j stirketam non venditam pro xv *℥*. Venditam pro xvj *℥*.

Pro corpore Alicia uxore Roberti de Comitatu Cestre in Hope j vaccam venditam Nicholao de Hatton pro viij *s*.

Pro corpore Alano capellano de Hope j vaccam venditam Roberto filio Rogeri pro vj *s*.

Pro corpore Margareta de Roulesleye j tunicam venditam Roberte de Marlere pro xij *℥*. solutam vj *℥*.

Pro corpore Arabella del Thor de Bradewalle j vaccam non venditam prisca (?) venditam Willielmo filio Rogeri de Overhaddon pro vj *s*.

Pro corpore Margareta uxore Rogeri Pistoris de Baucquell j supertunicam venditam eidem Rogero pro iij *s*.

Pro corpore Margeria Ketel de Conkeburgh j vaccam venditam Ricardo Daniel pro v *s*.

Pro corpore Roberto de Sydbotham de Bonges de parochia capelle del Frith j juvencam venditam Petro Gyffard pro iiij *s*.

Pro corpore Ricardo Douche de Capella j vaccam venditam
Petro Giffard pro vj s.

Pro corpore Cypriana de Porter de Tadinton j supertunicam
venditam Cecilie del Hull de Neyer Haddon pro xiiij d.

Pro corpore Alexandro Hurdern de Ayssop j bovem venditum
Willielmo filio Elye de Hope pro ix s.

Pro corpore Gena Choker de Moniash j vaccam venditam
Johanni filio Henrici de eadem pro xj s.

Pro corpore Ricardo en le Lane de Capella j vaccam venditam
Henrico de Hatton pro vij s.

Pro corpore Ricardo de Hirdefeld de Capella j bovem venditum
Gervasio vicario de Baucquell pro xiiij s.

Pro corpore Alicia Lodesinon de Hope j tunicam venditam
Willielmo Triceket de Hope pro x d.

Pro corpore Johane le Vassere de Haselbach j tunicam vendi-
tam Petro Portario pro vij d.

Pro corpore Johane Note de Conkeburgh j bovem venditum
Gervasio vicario de Bancquell pro x s.

Pro corpore Johanna uxore Henrici Blakemore j vaccam vendi-
tam eidem Henrico pro vj s. viij d.

Pro corpore Alicia uxore Ricardi de Horderne j bovem
venditum Johanni le Porter pro xij s.

Pro corpore Johanne del Mos j bovem venditum vicario de
Bancquell pro x s.

Pro corpore Amori uxore Radulphi de Bentel de Feirfeld j
stirketam venditam Donde Carter pro xvj d.

Pro corpore Nicholaa uxore Johannis del Mos j bovem vendi-
tam Rogero de Weston pro v s.

Pro corpore Cypriana Lombard de Tadinton j supertunicam
venditam Matilde Carter pro ij s.

Pro corpore Alicia de Newe de Neyerhaddon j tunicam debilem
venditam Johanni de Hulyn pro iij d.

Summa xxiiij li. v s. i d.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



Sketch of a Molt, which Mr Joseph Carrington Surgeon
 of Bakewell said he had brought from a Lady's trunk
 at Buxton in June 1799 - seen at Mr Carrington,
 July 28. 1799 - by White Watson and Dr Townson,
 which had previously been shown by Mr Carrington
 to the principal Inhabitants of Bakewell &c &c
 See Description of the same in the Derby Mercury
 of June or July - 1799 - by the Rev. Thos Chapman
 Vicar of Bakewell -
 drawn by W. Watson. —

Observations on Bakewell: Beginning on the 31st of May, 1774.

BY WHITE WATSON.*



LEAVING Sheffield School in May, 1774, where I had been educated under the Revd. J. Smith, whose usher was Mr. Robinson, Mr. J. Eadon the English master and accountant, and Mr. Bickley the Drawing-master. On 31st May, 1774, I came from my father's at Baslow, to live with my Uncle and Aunt Watson, Statuary, at Bakewell, at my Aunt's particular request (who was my Godmother), where I found the Rev. Rich^d. Chapman the Vicar of the Church, the Revd. Moses Hudson the Master of the Free School, who had generally fifty scholars, and was much esteemed as a Master. Mr. Samuel Roe, Sexton and Clerk of the Parish Church, was

* The following interesting, though disjointed, memoranda pertaining to Bakewell are from a Common Place Book of Mr. White Watson, F.L.S., a talented resident in that town for upwards of half a century. He chiefly excelled in geology, a science then in its infancy, and his memory is kept fresh in the minds of literary Derbyshire by his valuable quarto work *Delineation of the Strata of Derbyshire*. The members of the Derbyshire Archæological Society have to thank the Revd. W. R. Bell, vicar of Laithkirk, Darlington, for this welcome insight into the life of Bakewell a century ago, and of the conditions of the old church, for it is from a transcript made by him many years ago from the original note book, that these jottings are copied. Mr. Bell was curate of Bakewell, 1862-1864, when he was a contributor of valuable papers on the registers, etc., of Bakewell to early volumes of the *Reliquary*.—ED.

The fac-simile of a drawing by Mr. White Watson (Plate IX.), given as a frontispiece to this article, is taken from the original in the possession of Mr. W. H. Carrington, of Bakewell, grandson of the surgeon who recovered the newt. On referring to the file of the *Derby Mercury*, we find that Mr. Chapman's letter to the printer appeared in August, 1799, not in June or July. It merely gives a very slightly extended account of the statement that appears on the fac-simile (which is in the handwriting of White Watson), adding that the newt, which was living when dislodged, was preserved in spirits at Mr. Carrington's shop, and could be inspected by the curious.—ED.

master of the Free English School, endowed by Mrs. Mary Hague, as by Will dated November 20th, 1715. Having a many friends in this town everything was so pleasant. On Sundays all went to Church, no dissenting voice in the Town, all prayed to one God and Lord Jesus Christ, and drank in social parties success to the Church and King. Mr. Watson was an overseer of the poor in partnership with Jno. Redfearn. They had nine assessments, each amounting to £18 os. 8½d., with a grumbling from the Inhabitants. (N.B.—In 1677 the yearly expense of the Poor of Bakewell was £22 13s., the greatest allowance was 2s. per week.) In 1774, Jn°. Twigge, Esq^r., occupied Holme Hall, Jn°. Barker, Esq^r., was agent to his grace the Duke of Rutland, when, if any of the principal inhabitants wanted a dish of fish for a particular occasion by applying to Wm. Smith, the overlooker of the river, they never were denied paying 6d. per pound. The Post Office was kept by Mr. and Mrs. Pidcock, and G^{re}. Stainforth rode Post, who went to Chesterfield three times a week, when the London letters came in, at 4d. each. Hannah Hancock delivered the letters out at a halfpenny each. (It appears this custom of giving a halfpenny for the delivery of each letter originated in a poor person whom, out of delicacy, they could not relieve by assessment, but modestly gave him this subsistence.) There was a respectable Card Club for the principal inhabitants, who paid 6d. each for Liquor, and for Welsh Rabbits 3d. They met joyously, smoking their pipes, conversing freely, loving (?) a card-table for those that choose. But there must be no interruption of conversation by the card party. Any member might introduce a stranger. The Revd. Peter Walthall was chairman and president on the breaking up of the club, when they had a good supper and dinner, plenty of fish from the river. The last entered member was the treasurer for the ensuing year. The club commenced on the first Thursday in September, and ended the first Thursday in May. I think there was sometimes a club in the summer also. There were three Oister Clubs during the season, which were paid for as the cards, by the forfeitures for non-attendance on the club night, Thursday. I recollect something of a Batchelors' Club, where Mr. Samuel

Roe presided, generally as chairman (a very jolly meeting, and always a private meeting at Mr. Roe's house). In 1774 butchers' meat was not to be had at any part of the week in Bakewell, but only on certain days, and beef only at certain times as Christmas.

The custom of Interment in Wooden coffins (wooden Josephs) was on the Revd. Mr. Monks coming to reside here. A corps from Sheldon was brought in swaddling clothes (which was abolished in 1797) and was detained in the Church until a coffin was made, and the wife then took off the flannel for her own use.

On the prayer days, Wednesdays and Fridays, the good mothers attended with their daughters on divine service without delay.

N.B.—Lady Grace Manners buried in Bakewell Church in 1651.

The Free School, endowed by Grace Lady Manners, as by Deed dated 12th of May, 1637 (12th of King Charles). See copy of the deed in the possession of Robert Wright, Esq^r., of G^r Longstone, a copy of which is in Mr. Bayley's hands.

Post Office. N.B.—In 1780. The amount of letters for the bye and cross posts at Bakewell per year was £24 on an average, and in 1792 £200 on an average. The London letters bear the same proportion. G. Staniforth, Postmaster. In 1830 about £500 a year clear to the King.

Mem.—The field Mr. Bossley's house stands in was formerly called Wardens Close, which Mr. Woodward bought in 1650 at £15 per acre. The field above it is Garlands Close. The field opposite Mr. Bossley's, as still, Courtyard. Mr. Gardom's House was built in Cowley's Close. Where the entrenchments are near Holme called the Nordens. N.B.—Mr. Bossley's Brick House was covered with Blue Slate by Jn^o. Richardson, Slater, in 1785. Mr. Bossley's Brick House was built by agreement for £31 10s., in 1783, by Joseph Brook, who engaged that no chimney should smoke, which none of them did to his death.

About 1777, Samuel Smith, Breeches-maker, was the first dissenter here (Mr. Carrington was a Presbyterian) who followed Westley. After him Jn^o. Tarrant's wife became a Methodist

when the fervor began. In 1777 the Cotton Mill was begun, when wages were raised immediately, and hands came from Manchester, introducing good-natured girls here, to whom the town was a stranger. In 1774 Mr. Bossley's and Mr. Gould's shops nor Mr. Carrington's had no glass windows; only wooden shutters. Mr. Carrington's then the principal grocer's shop in the town. The Quarter Sessions were held in this town previous to and in 1774. The gentlemen were always so well accommodated with beds, etc., as it was possible by the principle Inhabitants, who spared no pains to oblige them. The Market, though formerly held on y^e Monday, was now (1774) on the Friday, and though formerly a market for Lead and Corn, is now only for Butter and Eggs. Pots, tinware, &c., are brought for market. A Corn Market was re-established, Toll Free, Jan^r. 22^d, 1796 (Friday).

The new loft was built in Bakewell Church by Mr. Samuel Watson, Bill as per agreement, in 1751, £31 13s. 2d.

Proprietors.		s.	d.
Mr. Roe's	of each addition to the above sum ...	10	0
Mr. Bennet's	Do. ...	12	0
Mr. Baker's	Do. ...	5	11
Mr. Mander's	Do. ...	10	11
Mr. Barker's (surgeon)	Do. ...	4	8

Whole compleat £33 16 8

In or about 1774 the Church was fresh painted when Matthew Strutt was Churchwarden, and the vane was fresh gilt by Mr. A. Beresford.

In 1779, the Church being newly whitewashed. W. Watson was applied to by the Churchwardens, Mr. W^m. Greaves and George Holmes, for to renew the Commandments, Creed, etc., which he did. In 1785 a new clock face was put up, which was painted and lettered by White Watson, for which he received his bill £4. Size of the same 8 feet diameter, letters 14 inches long. (N.B.— This clock face was taken down and re-gilt pale gold by Shipley, of Chapel, Dec^r., 1813.)

In 1792, a new Font was placed within of the old one, by order of Mr. Jn^o. Greaves, Churchwarden, made of statuary (the basin), with an alabaster pedestal by White Watson, for which he charged and received £2 15s. od.

In 1793, a new Sun Dial was erected against the South wall, Bakewell Church, by White Watson, cost £6 6s. od., made of gritstone from Norton Woodseats, designed and drawn by Mr. Gauntley, cut and painted by White Watson.

The old Bells, one of them being cracked by the ringers on Mr. Rawson's wedding day to Miss Barker, were taken down.

Subscribers to the new Bells of Bakewell, opened February 2nd, 1797.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Duke of Devon-				Mr. J. Roe	...	2	2 0
shire	50	0	0	Late Mrs. Heathcote	2	2	0
The Duke of Rutland	50	0	0	Miss Buxton	...	2	2 0
Alex ^r . Bossley, Esq....	10	10	0	Mr. Fletcher, Lichfield	2	2	0
Mich ^l . Williams, Esq.	10	10	0	Mr. G. Holmes	...	2	2 0
Sam ^l . Simpson, Esq.	10	10	0	Mr. G. Gould	...	2	2 0
Thos. and Jn ^o . Barkers.				Mr. Richard Roe	...	1	1 0
Esqrs.	10	10	0	Mr. W ^m . Chapman	...	1	1 0
Rev. Rich ^d . Chapman,				Miss Alice Roe	...	1	1 0
Vic ^r	5	5	0	Mr. Rob ^t . Strutt	...	1	1 0
Rev. Peter Walthall...	5	5	0	Mr. Ed ^d . Heathcote,			
Mr. Jn ^o . Renshaw ..	5	5	0	Sen.	1	1	0
Messrs. Josh. and N.				Mrs. Carrington	...	1	1 0
Goulds	5	5	0	Mr. Rob ^t . Simpson	...	1	1 0
Mr. Buxton, Surgeon	3	3	0	Mr. White Watson	...	1	1 0
Mr. Jn ^o . Greaves ...	3	3	0	Mr. M. Strutt	} Church- wardens	1	1 0
Mr. Will ^m . Gardom ...	3	3	0	Mr. G. Heathcote		1	1 0
Messrs. B. and J. Boss-				Mr. W. Anthony	...	1	1 0
leys	3	3	0	Mr. Thos. Johnson	...	1	1 0
Mr. Mander	3	3	0	Miss Eccles ...	...	1	1 0
Mr. W ^m . Greaves ...	3	3	0	Mr. W. Smallwood	...	1	1 0
Mrs. Matthews ...	2	2	0	Mr. F. Beets	...	1	1 0
Mr. F. Roe	2	2	0	Mr. F. Howard	...	1	1 0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thos. Hancock ...	1	1	0	Ashwood Swindle ...	2	0	
Mr. J ^{no} . Smith and Sons ...	1	1	0	J ^{no} . Bradbury ...	2	0	
Mr. W ^m . White ...	1	1	0	Joseph Boam ...	2	0	
Mr. Rich ^d . Roe, Jun. ...	1	1	0	George Roberts ...	1	0	
Mr. J ^{no} . Gould ...	1	1	0	Thos. Short ...	1	0	
Mr. Hugh Boam ...	1	1	0	Benj. Botham ...	1	0	
Mr. Thos. Mander, London ...	1	1	0	Henry Millward ...	1	0	
Mr. Griffith Sterndale ...	1	1	0	W ^m . Bradbury ...	1	0	
Miss Riddiard ...	10	6		W ^m . Waterfall ...	1	0	
Miss Barker ...	10	6		W ^m . Drable ...	1	0	
W ^m . Roberts ...	10	6		Matthew Dakin ...	1	0	
Henry Naylor ...	10	6		Thos. Punshaby ...	1	0	
Philip Roe Saxton, etc. ...	10	6		George Cooper ...	1	0	
James Leedham ...	10	6		Rich ^d . Redfearn ...	1	0	
Isaac Newton ...	10	6					
Joseph Wilson ...	10	6		UPPER HADDON.			
J ^{no} . Farrand ...	10	6		Mr. Jonathan Brunt ...	1	1	0
Messrs. Coles ...	10	6		Mr. Bennett ...	1	1	0
Ed ^d . Heathcote, Jun. ...	5	0		Mr. Gilderoy Glossop ...	1	1	0
Joseph Sellers ...	5	0		Tho ^s . Blore ...	10	0	
W ^m . Fentem ...	5	0		Mary Glossop ...	10	0	
George Beeby ...	5	0					
James Frost ...	5	0		ROWSLEY.			
Rob ^t . Bowman ...	5	0		Tho ^s . Bourne, Esq....	10	6	
W ^m . Smith, Jun. ...	5	0		Mr. Matthew Gibbons ...	10	6	
W ^m . Frost ...	2	6		Tho ^s . Goodwin ...	10	6	
Ben ⁿ . Wildgoose ...	2	6		J ^{no} . Goodie ...	10	6	
J ^{no} . Swindle ...	2	6		Mrs. Goodie ...	10	6	
J ^{no} . Smith, Carrier ...	2	6		Sam ^l . Smith ...	10	6	
Josh. Glossop ...	2	6		Peter Bailey ...	10	6	
Josh. Cotterill ...	2	6		Henry Leedham ...	10	6	
J ^{no} . Beeby ...	2	0		Matthias Shaw ...	5	0	
W ^m . Hardwick ...	2	0		J ^{no} . Noton, Birchills ...	5	0	
				Sarah Wildgoose ...	2	0	
				George Banks ...	1	6	
				George Newton ...	1	0	

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Jn ^o . Mellor	...	1	0	Rachel Yates	...	1	0
George Wildgoose	...	1	0	Tho ^s . Jones	...	1	0
W ^m . Wildgoose	...	1	0	Jn ^o . Taylor	...	1	0
Hugh Jones	...	1	0				
Tho ^s . Neat	...	1	0				
					<u>£242</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

Dec. 1796.

Inscriptions on the old ones :—

I.	Multi numerantur amici 1719.	cwt.qr.lb.
	Daniel Hedderly cast us	... 6 3 2
II.	The gift of Philip Gell, Hopton, 1719.	
	Daniel Hedderly cast us	... 8 2 0
III.	Glory bee to God on high. 1616	... 7 0 19
IV.	George Crotiat & William Ridiard	
	Churchwardens. 1616	... 9 3 9
V.	Campana beate Trinitate sacra	
	fiat Deo	... 10 2 0
VI.	All men who hear my mournful sound	
	Repent before you lie in ground. 1671	... 13 3 4
		<u>56 2 27</u>

Bells. On the 2^d of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, the new bells were opened by the Sheffield ringers. On these bells are the following inscriptions, wrote by Mr. Michael Williams :—

I.	When I begin	
	Our merry din	
	This Band I lead from discord free	
	And for the fame	
	Of human name	cwt.qr.lb.
	May every leader copy me	... 5 3 3

II.	Mankind like us too oft are found Possessed of nought but empty sound	...	5	3	16
III.	When of departed hours we toll the knell Instruction take and spend the future well	...	6	2	6
IV.	When men in Hymens bands unite Our merry peals produce delight But when death goes his dreary rounds We send forth sad and solemn sounds	...	7	1	27
V.	Thro Grandsires and Trebles with pleasure men range Till death calls the Bob and brings on the last change	...	8	2	22
VI.	When Victory crowns the Public weal With glee we give the merry peal	...	10	3	15
VII.	Would men like us join and agree They'd live in tuneful harmony	...	12	3	11
VIII.	Possessed of deep sonorous tone This Belfry King sits on his throne And when the merry bells go round Adds to and mellows every sound So in a just and well poised State Where all degrees possess due weight One greater power one greater tone Is needed to improve their own. Rich ^d Chapman A.B. Vicar Matthew Strutt George Heathcote	} Churchwardens			
	Thomas Mears & Co fecit London	...	18	2	1
			76	2	17

On the opening of the bells on the 26th of Feby 1797, there was a dinner at the White Horse Inn where the Gentlemen met

and had a joyous day. In the evening Mr. Bossley the Chairman was called out. On his return he announced the coming of the Roxburgh Fencibles by the Quarter Master. On the next day they came and were quartered in the town and neighbourhood for some months and behaved themselves exceedingly well. It may be asked "why did the Fencibles come?" In 1796 being the balloting year for the Militia and the Inhabitants of the neighbouring villages being persuaded by some unhappy discontented that the militia of Derby either raised more men or paid more money than other counties assembled and agreed to go to Bakewell in a body previous to the Magistrates meeting on the business and let them know their intention of coming in a mob to oppose their business as such. One market day whilst the Farmers etc were dining at the White Horse, the waiter Sally Stevenson came running in exclaiming "The mob is coming, the mob." Upon which it was th^t proper that no one should notice them. They came to the Inn about 40 in number, rawboned men with clubs, clot-spades, miners spades, etc, and marching up to the Town Hall made a speech signifying their intention of coming on the day the magistrates met to oppose the business. They then went to the Inn and asked to lend them a frying pan which Mrs. Smith did. They then drank each a gill of ale for which they paid and marching down the town went away, no one of the town joining them in any way but heartily laughing at them. On the day the magistrates met, there came a large mob from Castleton, Longstone, Eyam, Basslow etc. and took all the papers from the officers being lists of the men liable to serve in the militia and went into the room where they were sat and examined Dr. Denman's pocket. Then they made a fire before the Inn and burnt the papers. The gentlemen of the town waited on the magistrates and offered every assistance wishing to be made special constables but their offers were rejected. The magistrates then applied for the cavalry of the county to attend on the next meeting which they did and though a large mob again assembled they were dispersed. Six prisoners were taken and confined all night and were escorted by the

cavalry, that remained all night in the town, to Chesterfield jail next day. The prisoners were from Baslow etc, none from Bakewell.

N.B.—The gentlemen of the Town accommodated the Cavalry with their Tables, Stables, Servants, Beds, etc. and the Magistrates then completed their business and all over. Then application was made by the magistrates for the military, and the Roxburgh Fencibles came as mentioned above.

The Sessions were immediately removed from Bakewell to Derby, and a stigma laid on the town. But pray, good reader, why was this done? For Bakewell has always expressed every mark of loyalty since I first had the honour of knowing it.

The Sick Club at Bakewell was instituted in 1764. The Woman's Sick Club was instituted . . .

Sunday Schools.—On the 17th of Oct., 1790, a meeting was called in Bakewell Church for the establishing a Sunday School. Mr. B. Bossley, G. Gould, Jn^o Greaves, and Mr. Massey chosen the committee.

Twelve men's ages living in Bakewell in March, 1782, whose ages amounted to 1014.

Matthew Roberts	...	...	91.	
Mr. F. Roe	...	...	87.	Died July 24th, 1787.
Wm. Smith	...	...	88.	
Issac Motterham	...	...	84.	Died March 9th, 1782.
George Fantem...	...	...	87.	Died in 1788.
Tho ^s Brown	...	...	86.	Died May 10th, 1783.
Mr. Pope (keeper of Haddon Inn)			82.	
Mr. J. Roe	...	...	81.	Died March 31st, 1782.
J ^{no} Drable	...	..	81.	Died March 3rd, 1782.
Wm. Younge	...	...	80.	Died Nov ^r , 1782.
Joseph Waterhouse	...	...	80.	
George Drable	...	...	87.	Died April 7th, 1784.

1014

ASSOCIATION.—The present association for the prosecution of felons was established in 1794. White Watson became a member

August 27th, 1794 The anniversary meeting held at the Red Lion on Thursday in Easter week.

PEACE.—On the proclamation of peace in 1802 an Union flag was hoisted on Bakewell Church for the first time by order of Mr. Williams, churchwarden. God save the King. (N.B.—This flag was put up for Nelson's last victory, and was blown to pieces.) On Tuesday, the 8th of June, 1802, being y^e Club feast, Mr. Williams was chosen the master, and was carried in a chair from the Inn on to the bridge and to the Town Hall, the gentlemen and members following him in well-trained procession. The two flags, marked for the annunciation of peace by Mrs. Blore, were hoisted in the procession.

BAKEWELL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL was endowed by Lady Grace Manners by deed dated May 12th, 1637. Lady Grace Manners expressly directed that all boys of Bakewell and Great Rowsley should be free of the school by paying 1s., and further directed that all should be taught "good learning and in the Christian religion."

In 1717, the Duke of Rutland having appointed a person to one of the almshouses, the minister and churchwardens objected to the man, and claimed the appointment themselves under Sir J. Manners' will (44 of Elizabeth). The minister declared that at that time no such person as Bailiffe of Bakewell was known.

1813 Dec. A new clock was placed in Bakewell Church made by W^m Badderley near Wolverhampton; and in November, 1814, new chimes were added to the clock by Mr. Badderley.

TUNES.

Monday—Grammall (*sic*).....*Molly*.

Tuesday—Highland Laddie.

Wednesday—Lovely Nancie.

Thursday—From night till morn.

Friday—Balance a straw.

Saturday—Miller of Mansfield.

Sunday—Hundred and fourth psalm.

A new organ was erected in Bakewell Church, and first opened on the 14th July, 1810 (W. Watson present).

In March, 1826, the footpaths and piers with balls on them on the south side were compleated when all the Headstones in the Church Yard were placed in lines & set upright by Mr. G. Holmes, first churchwarden.

Bakewell parish is supposed to contain sixty thousand acres.

Mem. Ashford, Buxton, Beeley are Chapels of Ease to Bakewell. Longstone, Sheldon, Taddington, Chelmorton, Baslow, Monyash are parochial chapels (from Mr. Bossley's old memorandum book 11 Feb. 1826).*

Population of the Parish of Bakewell by the last census was 9,161.

Mem. April 24th, 1824. Mr. Lewis Wyatt came to Bakewell to examine the Church Steeple and Spire, & charged £5 or 5 guineas.

1824. Mr. Joseph Potter's report on the state of the Tower of Bakewell Church.

" Lichfield, May 10th, 1824.

I have carefully surveyed the Tower and Spire and observe there are several fractures and settlements in the Tower but particularly in the piers below: it appears to me that the piers and square Tower are of a much earlier date than the octagon tower and spire above, and the piers on the north side must have given way soon after the new part over them had been built since a very little settlement has taken place on that side of the tower since they have been done. The piers on the south side must have given way afterwards, but had not fallen into such good hands to repair them, for if instead of putting in the wooden frames they had been done the same as the pattern set before them all would have been secure, but even now I am of opinion they may be underbuilt with safety if carefully attended to. Besides these piers, there would require two Chain Barrs of Iron to be put round the Tower above the arches, and a new beam put in under the Bell frame to make it secure. These repairs to do them properly would cost about £350; to take down the Tower and Spire and to rebuild them of the same dimensions would cost 2,500 pounds.

JOSEPH POTTER."

* This mem. is quite incorrect.—ED.

Mem. Sept. 3^d, 1824, a meeting of the Parishioners to say whether the steeple must stand and be repaired or be taken down ; when it was voted to stand.

BAKEWELL CHURCH IN 1802.

			ft.	in.
Height—Body ...	...	...	40	0
„ Tower ...	...	...	55	0
„ Spire ...	...	...	107	7
Total Height ...	...	...	190	7

Repaired in 1818. Spire taken down in 1825. Tower taken down in 1830.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

A bargain great as e'er was known
 May now be made in Bakewell town,
 So, if to purchase you're inclined,
 Come forward and let's know your mind ;
 And rid it of a piece of lumber,
 Once ornamented, now a cumber.
 Apply to any of us Bakewell people ;
 We have for sale a fine church steeple,
 Once lofty, with a mighty spire,
 Steeples few that did stand higher.
 Be not afraid of being left i' th' lurch,
 We've no objections bargaining for the church ;
 Buy th' church and steeple, rump and stump,
 You shall have the Vicar given in with th' lump.

Aug. 25, 1825

CAUTION.

People of Bakewell ! give not credit
 To such a tale of vile demerit
 As the bartering of your church
 From those who'll leave you in the lurch.
 'Tis not the steeple they regret ;
 They've other reasons why they set
 So little value on the structure

By which they hope to cause a rupture
Betwixt the Vicar and his people,
And so a bugbear make the steeple.
They in contempt would have you hold
A man whose worth's as sterling gold,
While they together, rump and stump,
Form but a base and sordid lump
Of malevolence.

This found in the Post Office, addressed "Pro bono publico,"
Aug. 27, 1825.

LAMENTATION

FOR THE LOSS OF THE BEAUTIFUL SPIRE OF BAKEWELL.

Ye Norman descendants, who once did admire
The structure antique of a beautiful spire,
Come and mourn o'er the dust your progenitors made,
And weep o'er the fragments their piety raised.

Ye lisping babes, rise, and bedew with your tears
The broken remains of these antients of years ;
Record to posterity's latest son's son—
The grace and the beauty of Bakewell are gone.

How often the traveller had cause to admire,
When far off and weary, the top of her spire :
Now left on the mountain, no guide and alone,
He regrets that the beauty of Bakewell is gone.

But blame not the man who, not fearing a fall,
Did daringly climb up to take off the ball ;
Nor yet blame your good Vicar, for 'tis well understood,
That his only aim ever was to do good.

Nor yet blame the man who, to you quite a stranger,
Pronounced the church in a state of great danger ;
For its crumbling state then, and its crumbling state since,
Fairly examined, the truth will evince.

If old tardy time has sore shaken her frame,
Renew it, lest you your posterity blame,
And restore to their wonted true musical sound
Her fine peal of bells now in jeopardy bound.

Of nine thousand children and more shall we tell,
Who have shamefully left her on props for to dwell?
Or in lieu of fine piers, built in true Gothic style,
Have on huge timber shores hung her shattered old pile?

Sixty thousand fine acres of land are her dower,
And a shilling per acre will raise a new tower :
Then resolve to preserve her from further decay ;
Her demand is so trifling, so easy to pay.

And disgrace not your ancestors' great and good merit,
But prove you possess yet some spark of their spirit :
From her now ruined state let her instantly rise,
With her spire, as before, pointing up to the skies.

Bakewell, Feb. 11th, 1826.

J. C.

From the *Sheffield Independent*, of Feb 25th, 1826.—J. C., the
Rev. Jas. Coates.

Dec. 21, 1829. Mr. Foster, an eminent architect from
Liverpool, this day examined the church within and without : his
opinion is decided "that I am not justified in assembling my
congregation in so dangerous a building." The Rev. F. Hodgson
to Tho^s. Mander, Esq.

On Christmas Day, 1829, Mr. Hodgson began duty in Mr.
Brown's schoolroom, which had been consecrated (? licensed—ED.)
some time.

On or about the 20th of January, 1830, the church clock was
stopped from striking, as Mr. G. Holmes, the only churchwarden,
declared its striking would throw down the tower !

1830, March 6th.—A meeting of the Church Committee, when
it was agreed for the tower to be taken down and a cover placed
in its stead. Jas. Frost's estimate for ditto was £130. A
subscription was opened for ditto ; Duke of Rutland, £50 ; Duke
of Devonshire, £50.

N.B.—December, 1830. There being tribes of incendiaries in various parts of the kingdom, burning corn stacks, threshing machines, buildings, etc., to a very great amount; it is thought right for the magistrates in every town and village throughout the kingdom to obtain lists of all the householders, and to swear in special constables. December 20th and 21st swearing in days at Bakewell.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.—Public dinner at the Rutland Arms in Bakewell, May 28th, 1831. Mr. Barker, Burre House, President. The Tideswell band attended, and Mr. Greaves furnished an excellent dinner, and many gentlemen were present and many toasts drunk.

Mem. Dec. 21st, 1825. Mr. Richard Heymer finished building his house, and was twelve weeks about it. On y^e 29th of July, 1826, he and Mrs. Heymer commenced inhabiting it.

Mem. The Union Hotel was repaired and an addition made to it in 1826.

The Union Parade, christened by Mr. Bossley, was completed in June, 1826.

MEMORANDA.

There were races about the year 1749 upon Bakewell race ground, Bakewell moor. Mr. Challoner's (of Blore) horse ran against a horse out of Yorkshire and a mare from Nottingham for a £50 plate, which was won by the Nottingham mare.

The brook near Stockingcote is called *Monday* Brook because when the Plague was in Eyam in 1666 they used to come to market and to put their money into this rivulet, and were not permitted to come near either Town. The market day was on Monday.

Bakewell Church steeple was taken down and rebuilt in 1709, again in 1726, again (spire) in 1825.

The Town Hall and Six Hospitals were built in 1709; part of the Vicarage house built that year.

A description of Bakewell was published in the Royal magazine for 1763 or 4 by Jn^o Lowe. (Query if not 1766 or 7.)

Families in Bakewell. In 1768, No. 772; in 1790, No. 270. Increase 98, of which Mr. Arkwright's buildings are 34.

In 1774, and some years before and after, Phillis Bridgeford, a very harmless good woman, got her principal livelihood by simpling for the surgeons, etc.

Jn^o Thorp, of Bakewell, marble mason, died Oct. 1st, 1734, aged 57. His widow, Elizabeth, left sole heiress and executrix of the said Jn^o Thorp, sold the marble works to Henry Watson in 1742. She died without issue Oct. 30, 1772, aged 57. N.B.—Mr. Henry Watson from Heanor purchasing Mr. Thorp's marble works in 1742, commenced business in Bakewell in 1751. He established the marble works in Ashford, where he lived. In 1773, he returned to Bakewell, where he carried on the marble works. In 1774, his nephew White Watson left Sheffield School and came to live with Henry his uncle, Oct. 24th, 1786. His uncle died aged 72, and W. W. continued the business.

All Saints' Church, Mackworth.

By F. J. ROBINSON.



At the time of the Domesday survey, Hugh, Earl of Chester, held the Manor of Markeaton, to which were attached the hamlets of Mackworth and Allestree.

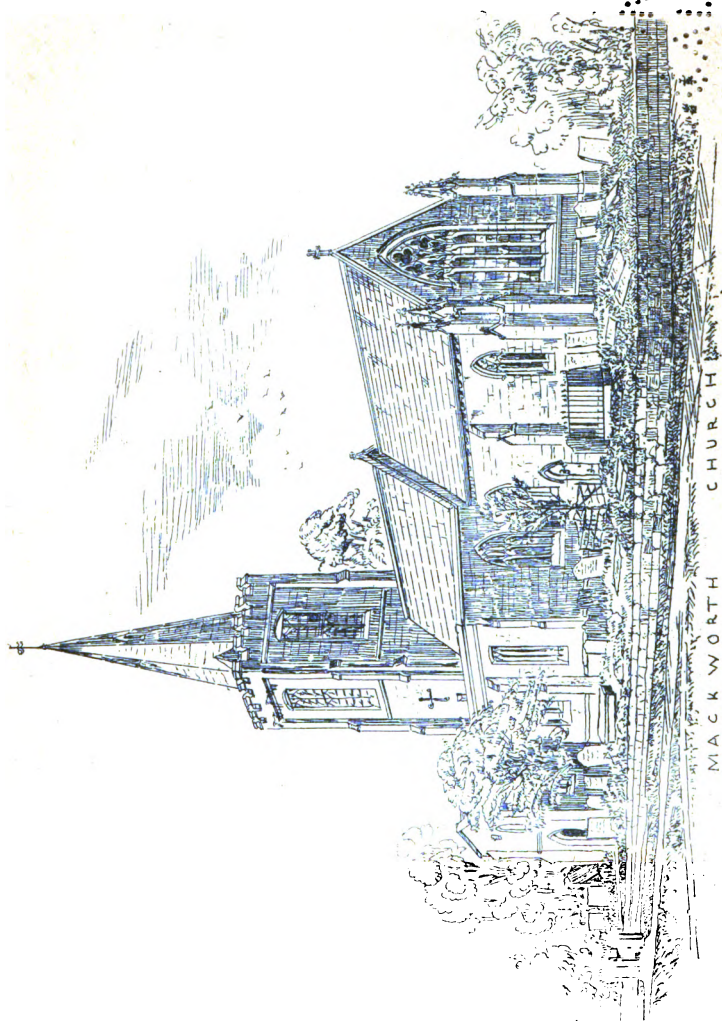
Record is made in this survey of a church and a priest on the Manor, though this was probably at Markeaton, where tradition points to a site where there are still some traces remaining of ancient walls and buildings.

The Manors of Mackworth and Markeaton were held by Thomas, son of Robert Touchet, under the Earl of Chester, in the reign of Henry III.

From a very early period Allestree was a chapelry of Mackworth, and was served by the mother church—portions of a Norman building are still to be seen in the present church.

The Chartulary of Darley Abbey affords early proof of the connection of the Touchet family with these Manors. About the year 1200, Matthew Touchet was rector of Mackworth, and, in 1238, Simon Touchet was rector, on the presentation of his father, Thomas Touchet. In the time of Edward I., Sir Robert Touchet was succeeded in his estates, including the advowson of the church of Mackworth, by his son Thomas.

About the year 1497, the Rectory of Mackworth was appropriated to the Abbey of Darley. The Abbot took the whole of the tithes, but undertook to pay £9 per annum to the Vicar of Mackworth, and three shillings and sixpence to the poor of the parish, at Christmas.



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1900

The Abbot of Darley only enjoyed a single presentation to this vicarage, and, foreseeing the probable dissolution of monasteries, sold the next presentation to William Ragg. The advowson of the Vicarage afterwards changed hands once or twice, but eventually it came to the Mundys, who were lords of the Manor, and with them it has remained about three centuries. In Dr. Cox's *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, from which I have derived much of the information contained in this paper, may be found a record of the rectors and vicars of Mackworth, from about the year 1200 to the appointment of the late Vicar, the Rev. William Gilder, in 1858.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, with north and south aisles, and western tower and spire. It is entered by a large porch on the south side, with a parvise over it. The building was re-roofed and renovated in the year 1851, when an organ aisle and vestry were added to the north of the chancel. The oldest feature in the church is the west window of the north aisle; this belongs to an older fabric than the rest of the church. The piscina in the south aisle is also of the same date—towards the end of the thirteenth century.

The nave of the church, with the arcade of three arches on each side, was built about the year 1320, and the chancel soon after this date. The aisles and tower are early fifteenth century work. The tower is remarkable, as having been built as a place of defence; the lower stages being without any outside entrance, and only lighted by very small windows at some distance from the ground. It is also provided with three cross-bow loopholes, placed below the string course under the belfry windows. The entrance to the tower is from the nave of the church through the large western doorway; the door opens inwards to the tower, and when closed is secured on the inside by means of a large beam of wood, for which provision is made in the thickness of the wall, the beam having to be pushed back into the bolt-hole before the door can be opened.

The canopy in the north aisle is curious. Some authorities believe it to have been an Easter tomb, but tradition names it the

Abbot's seat ; possibly one of the Abbots of Darley may have rebuilt or renovated this aisle, and may have provided an official seat for himself and successors. At present the panel under the canopy is filled up with a table of benefactions.

When the organ aisle was added to the Church in 1851, a two-light window of late date was removed from the east end of the north aisle to allow of an arch being made into the chamber ; the niches on each side of the window were left in their original position. Dr. Cox seems to be under the impression that they were on each side of the chancel window, but this was not the case.

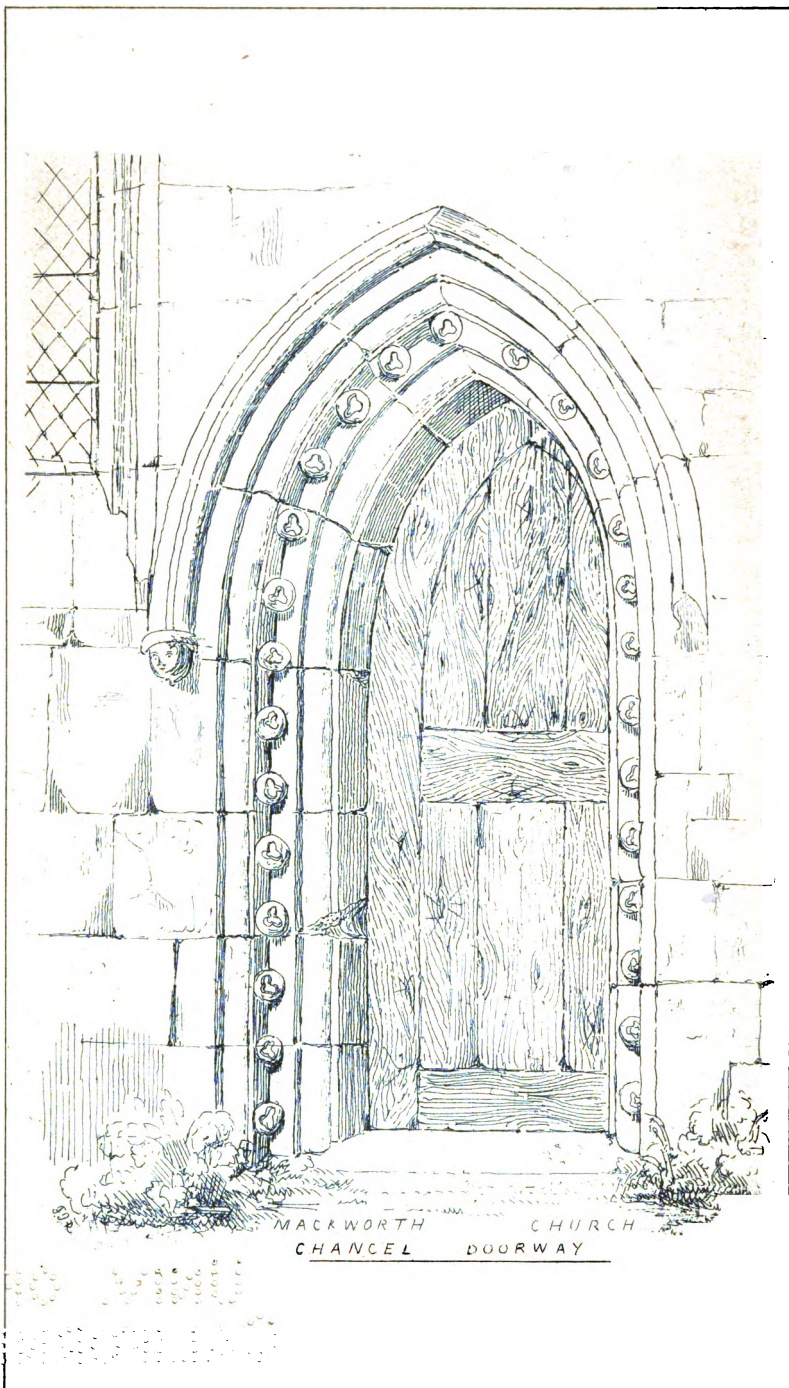
The founder's tomb and piscina in the south aisle were brought to light in 1851 ; most of the projecting mouldings had been roughly cut away to allow of the plastering of the walls. The alabaster slab, now placed under the arch, was found near the east end of this aisle below the flooring. It is sculptured with the head and hands of a priest, the rest of the slab being occupied with an incised cross and inscription, now very imperfect, but sufficient remains to give the date 1409. This tomb is without doubt that of Thomas Touchet, the rector of Mackworth, who died in that year, and was a benefactor of the Priory of King's Mead. He held the rectory from 1381 until the time of his death.

The only other tomb of importance is at the east end of the south aisle, and represents a man dressed in a long cloak with hanging sleeves, and with ruffs round the neck and wrists. On the margin of the tomb is incised—"Here lyeth Edward Mundy Esquire. He dyed June y^e 7, 1607, and of Jane his wife, daughter of William Burnell of Winkbourne Esquire. June y^e 17, 1611."

This Edward Mundy was grandson of Sir John Mundy, to whom Lord John Audley sold the Manors of Mackworth, Mark-eaton, and Allestree about the year 1516.

Over the porch is a parvise or chamber, approached by a circular staircase in the south-west angle of the church. It, no doubt, was formerly used as a dormitory by the priest or sacristan,

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



who through two cunningly contrived "squints" pierced in different directions through the masonry could see the two altars and watch over the valuables, ring the sanctus bell, or pray toward these altars.

At the renovation of the church, traces of a doorway in the south elevation were seen from the outside in this chamber, and on the parapet were the remains of a brick chimney. The Rev. George Pickering, who was then vicar, explained that he could remember a small house, formerly the vicarage, standing close to the porch, from which there was this entrance into the parvise. The room had been used as one of the chambers of the vicarage, and a fireplace put up in it.

The priest's door into the chancel was renewed at the restoration. It was a good example of early decorated work, with a ball-flower moulding in it; it seems to have been in a bad state of repair. The present stonework is an exact copy of the one removed. I am able to give a sketch of this doorway made previous to its removal.

There are three bells in the tower, inscribed—

1. "God save the King, 1662;" and with the bell mark of George Oldfield.
2. "Jhesus be out speed, 1612;" and the bell mark of Henry Oldfield.
3. "God save his Church, 1616;" and the bell mark of Henry Oldfield.

The earliest registers are dated 1611. "The Register Book of Mackworth bought by Xofer Bludworth and John Crashawe, Churchwardens A.D. 1611. iiij^s."

In this book is a curious license for eating flesh in Lent, 1618. The license was granted at the request of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, on behalf of Mrs. Dorothy Poole, gentlewoman, about the age of four score years, and was granted by Edward Hinchcliffe, clerk.

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